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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 98, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1874.

Publishes the following Act of Congress:

- I. AN ACT for the relief of Charles W. Berry, late private of the Thirty-sixth regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. Approved, June 20, 1874.
- II. AN ACT for the relief of Sheridan O. Bremmer, late a private of Company E, Eighteenth regiment Wisconsin Infantry. Approved, June 20, 1874.
- III. AN ACT for the relief of Peter J. Knapp. Approved, June 22, 1874.
- IV. AN ACT for the relief of Matthias Whitehead. Approved, June 22, 1874.

G. O. No. 99, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1874.

Publishes the following Acts of Congress:

- I. AN ACT for the relief of Susan D. Galloway. Approved, March 21, 1874.
- II. AN ACT for the relief of the heirs of Seth Lamb.
- III. AN ACT for the relief of Selden Connor. Approved, June 19, 1874.
- IV. AN ACT for the relief of Oliver P. Mason. Approved, June 23, 1874.
- V. AN ACT for the relief of John J. Hayden. Approved, June 23, 1874.

G. O. No. 100, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1874.

Publishes Acts of Congress for the relief of:

- I. Victor Mylius.
- II. C. C. Spads.
- III. William J. McIntyre.
- IV. Kerry Sullivan.
- V. Robert Sutherland.
- VI. Alfred Fry.
- VII. Samuel E. Rankin.
- VIII. James M. True.
- IX. Thomas Simms.
- X. Joseph C. Breckinridge.
- XI. John W. Divine.
- XII. Henry P. Ingram and John H. Askins.
- XIII. George A. Bacon.
- XIV. Isaac Riseden.
- XV. John N. Newman.
- XVI. William H. Pilkenton.
- XVII. Reuben M. Pratt.
- XVIII. James B. Thompson.
- XIX. John Shelton.

G. O. No. 102, WASHINGTON, August 4, 1874.

I. Paymasters are not authorized to make advance payments on account of "actual travelling expenses." In case the station to which the officer is ordered is very remote, the transportation orders procurable under General Orders No. 69, c. s., from this office, will be a sufficient substitute for the mileage in advance formerly authorized by General Orders No. 31, of 1869, and No. 2, of 1871.

II. Graduates of the Military Academy, after joining their first stations and, under General Orders No. 69, c. s., presenting their accounts for actual travelling expenses, will be paid thereon a reasonable *estimate* of the actual expenses of travel from West Point to the station. The voucher and certificate in such cases will be modified to show that the account is estimated.

The two months' pay authorized to officers of this class, in advance of the journey, is intended to relieve the immediate wants connected therewith.

III. The occasional cases of officers ordered to change station from a status of duty, who pass therefrom to absence on account of sickness, and, in consequence, may actually travel from some point other than the old station, will be met by an estimate similar to that direction in Par. 2, and under the same conditions.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending August 10, 1874.

Tuesday, August 4.

Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis is appointed to act as inspector on certain medical and hospital property, reported unserviceable, on hand at the U. S. Army Dispensary in Washington, and for which Surgeon Basil Norris is responsible.

Transfers revoked.—Privates Bernard Myer, G, Fourth Cavalry, to D, Tenth Infantry; Thomas Sheldon, D, Fourth Artillery, and John Hyland, K, Twenty-second Infantry, to B, Eighteenth Infantry; John Rogers, K, Thirteenth Infantry, to D, Eighth Infantry.

Wednesday, August 5.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Philip Newshafer, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and will proceed to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Henry Forbes, U. S. Army, who, on being thus relieved, will proceed to

Fort Lyon, C. T. and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Transportation ordered James Flynn, formerly private, H, Thirtieth Infantry, from Boston to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

Transfer revoked.—Private John W. Isham, B, Seventh Infantry, to D, Second Cavalry.

Unattached Private Henry Griffiths, Eighth Infantry, now at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., is transferred to the Third Cavalry, stationed at that post, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign him to a company.

Major John J. Upman, Fifth Cavalry (promoted from Captain, Sixth Cavalry), will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of Arizona.

Hospital Steward Charles Sinclair, U. S. Army, now serving in the Department of Arizona, will be discharged the service of the United States, on account of drunkenness, upon receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

By direction of the President, so much of S. O. No. 136, June 19, 1874, from this office, as accepts the resignation of Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry, to take effect August 31, 1874, is revoked.

Captain Adam Kramer, Sixth Cavalry (recently promoted), is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will proceed without delay to join his company (E) at Fort Gibson, I. T.

Leave of absence for nine months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Captain Charles W. Miner,

Twenty-second Infantry (Fort Brady, Mich.).

Thursday, August 6.

Discharged.—Privates Francis Snyder, F, Second Infantry; John J. Finn, D, Twenty-third Infantry.

Restored to duty without trial and transferred.—Private Giacomo Arata, G, First Infantry, enlisted under the name of Joseph Fronton, to K, Twenty-first Infantry.

Transfers revoked.—Privates Enos Crippin, K, Thirteenth Infantry, to A, Seventh Infantry; Thos. Treacy, F, Fourteenth Infantry, to A, Twenty-third Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Major Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General, in S. O. No. 62, July 6, 1874, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended two months.

Captain James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry, is appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance stores on hand at the recruiting rendezvous of First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, First Cavalry, reported unserviceable, and for which Lieutenant Hunter is responsible.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty as Depot Quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas.

Friday, August 7.

Transportation furnished Francis Mann, formerly private, E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Louisville, to Washington, and Robert McDowell, formerly private, General Service U. S. Army, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Washington, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, First Lieutenant James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, is assigned to duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to take effect when relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The Commanding General Department of the South will grant a furlough for two months, to take effect after August 31, 1874, with permission to go beyond sea, to Commissary Sergeant T. B. Harrison, U. S. Army, now serving in his command.

Commissary Sergeant John M. Lynch, U. S. Army, now on duty at Nashville, Tenn., will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order at the post where he may be serving.

Saturday, August 8.

To be discharged.—Private Francis E. Redden, I, Third Infantry, now at Cimarron mail station, Kas.

Private Henry Welch, G, Third Infantry, now with his command, is transferred to D, Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Garland, C. T.

Transportation furnished James Mason, formerly private, General Service U. S. Army, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Headquarters Department of Texas, will, until further orders, make the bi-monthly inspections of the affairs of those disbursing officers of the Army who are doing duty at San Antonio, Texas, and not under the orders of the Department Commander, in conformity with the requirements of G. O. No. 46, May 22, 1874, from this office.

Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of Dakota, will, until further orders, make the bi-monthly inspections of the affairs of those disbursing officers of the Army who are doing duty in St. Paul, Minn., and not under the orders of the Department Commander, in conformity with the requirements of G. O. No. 46, May 22, 1874, from this office.

The Commanding Officer at Fort Union, N. M., will, until further orders, make the bi-monthly inspections

of the accounts of Captain W. R. Shoemaker, Ordnance Storekeeper at Fort Union Arsenal, in conformity with the requirements of G. O. No. 45, May 22, 1874, from this office.

Monday, August 10.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., on the 12th day of August, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Class Private John W. Brown, Company B, Battalion of Engineers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Assistant Surgeon C. B. Byrne, Judge-Advocate, and the following officers of the Corps of Engineers were detailed for the court: Captains W. R. King, W. R. Livermore; First Lieutenants James Mercur, B. D. Greene; Second Lieutenants W. H. Bixby, H. S. Taber, W. T. Rossell.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant George Le Roy Brown, Eleventh Infantry, in S. O. No. 45, March 10, 1874, from Headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

To be discharged.—Privates James Lockyer, General Service U. S. Army, now with the Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, V. B., and Albert E. White, General Mounted Service U. S. Army, now at St. Louis Barracks, Mo.; William Cassidy, K, Thirteenth Infantry; Ordnance Sergeant Charles Seidler, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Clark, Texas; Saddler Franklin P. Jones, K, Sixth Cavalry, now with his command.

Revolved.—Private William Cassidy, K, Thirteenth Infantry, to C, Third Cavalry.

Restored without trial.—Private H. S. Ballance, F, Seventeenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for eight days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Surgeon Ebenezer Swift (Newport Barracks, Ky.).

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'rs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventeenth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted Colonel T. L. Crittenden was August 4 extended thirty days.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon James Shaw, U. S. Army, was July 30 relieved from duty at Fort Abercrombie, and assigned to duty at Fort Totten, D. T.

First Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sully, D. T., August 20. The following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains R. H. Offley, T. M. Tolman; First Lieutenants John Hamilton, D. F. Callinan; Second Lieutenant J. J. O'Connell. First Lieutenant G. S. Jennings, judge-advocate.

Captain R. E. Johnson, First Infantry, was July 29 relieved from Court-martial duty.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, was August 5 extended twenty days.

Seventh Cavalry.—First Lieutenant J. M. Bell was July 29 ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for temporary duty in charge of the horses of his regiment now at that post. Second Lieutenant C. C. DeRudio, Seventh Cavalry, was at the same date ordered to Fort Rice, D. T., awaiting the return of his company from the Black Hills Expedition. On the return of his company he will rejoin it for duty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Cavalry.—Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster, U. S. Army, was August 5 ordered from Leavenworth City to Fort Dodge, Kas., for the purpose of paying Companies H and M, Sixth Cavalry, to the 30th day of June, 1874—they having been in the field at the time Major Brooke made his last payment at Fort Dodge.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of three months, was August 4 granted First Lieutenant H. P. Sherman, Fifteenth Infantry—to take effect as soon after the 1st proximo as, in the opinion of his post commander, his services can be spared.

Fifth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. W. Pope was August 4 ordered to Fort Dodge to report to Colonel N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, commanding expedition into the Indian country, for duty with the expedition.

Discharges.—Regimental and company commanders are informed that, by a decision of the War Department of 30th ultimo, enlisted men who are discharged from the service under the provisions of Circular Letter of June 23, 1874, from the War Department, are to be regarded as being, in the matter of forfeitures, on the same footing as men discharged by reason of expiration of term of service.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon A. N. Ellis, U. S. Army, was August 4 ordered to proceed with Company B, Sixth Cavalry, on its march from Grinnell Station to Fort Dodge, Kas.

Surgeon J. P. Wright, U. S. Army, July 30 was ordered to Fort Hayes, Kas., to relieve Assistant Surgeon

J. H. Janeway, U. S. Army, who will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., for duty.

Hospital Steward W. C. Freeman, U. S. Army, was August 6 relieved at Fort Dodge, Kas., ordered to report to Colonel N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, commanding expedition into the Indian country, for duty with the *expedition*. A. A. Surgeon T. A. Davis, U. S. Army, was same date relieved at Fort Lyon, C. T., and ordered to same duty. A. A. Surgeon G. A. Benjamin, U. S. Army, was August 6 relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, C. T., and ordered to Emery's Ranch, C. T., to report to Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. Army, who, upon being so relieved, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report to Major W. R. Price, Eighth Cavalry, for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon W. O. Taylor, U. S. Army, who, upon being so relieved, will report, in person, to the medical director of the department for annulment of contract.

Fort Dodge.—A correspondent of the *N. Y. World* gives an account of the expedition against the Indians fitting out at this post. He says:

"The expedition will leave Fort Dodge about the 15th instant, and will be composed of eight companies of the Sixth Cavalry and five companies of the Fifth Infantry, numbering in all about one thousand effective fighting men. Four of the cavalry companies are now at Fort Dodge, and three more are on the way there from Fort Lyon. The other company is at Camp Supply, and will join the command at that place. Four of the infantry companies are now at Fort Dodge, and the other one will be there by Saturday. Ten white and ten Indian scouts will accompany the expedition. The troops go in light marching order, unencumbered with any useless baggage. Colonel Compton will command the cavalry and Captain Bristol the infantry, and Gen. Miles will have command of the expedition as a whole. About a hundred wagons and a hundred and fifty citizen employees will go along. Altogether the make-up of the expedition is such as to warrant good work."

The expedition will move from Fort Dodge direct to Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory, and from there west to the Antelope Mountains, where it will be joined by the Tenth Cavalry (colored) from Texas. From thence the route will lie in the direction of the enemy, wherever it may lead. The Fourth and Eighth Cavalry, which have been operating along the borders of Texas and New Mexico, will move in conjunction with Gen. Miles' forces, and will close in on the Indians from that direction, while the Miles expedition presses them from the opposite quarter. It is estimated that the entire force which will be on the march by the middle of the month will number between two thousand five hundred and three thousand men, independent of scouts, teamsters, etc. It is not definitely known how many Indians are on the war-path, but it is estimated that the number is not far from three thousand. They are said to be rendezvousing in the Staker Plains region, and preparing to resist the United States forces to the death. The purpose of the United States officers is to harass them with skirmishes and minor fights until they shall have nearly exhausted their ammunition (of which they are not supposed to have a very large supply), and then sweep down upon them with all possible power and crush them at a single blow."

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Paymaster's Department.—During the absence, on sick leave, of Major Simeon Smith, Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster, will act as chief paymaster of the department.

Medical Department.—Leaves for thirty days were July 20 granted Surgeon John F. Randolph and A. A. Surgeon J. V. R. Hoff.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 25 granted Second Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Jr.

Captain Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, was ordered August 7 to report in person at department headquarters, and the duty for which he was thus ordered performed, to return to his proper station.

Fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was July 28 granted Captain E. M. Coates.

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry, was August 7 ordered to proceed at once to Fort Fetterman and assume command of that post. He was also appointed special inspector to inspect public property and stores at his post.

Leaves.—Leaves of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 30 granted Second Lieutenant William H. Miller, Ninth Infantry, and Major Simeon Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army.

Second Cavalry.—The commanding general announces in General Orders of July 28, with very great satisfaction the successful result of an expedition, under the command of Captain Alfred E. Bates, Second Cavalry, sent from Camp Brown, on the 1st of July, to punish certain Indians who had been committing depredations in the vicinity of Wind River and South Pass. Captain Bates' command consisted of Company B, Second Cavalry, twenty Shoshone Indian scouts, under command of Second Lieutenant Robert H. Young, Fourth Infantry, and one hundred and sixty-seven Shoshone Indians, under their chief Washakie. It marched at night only, and struck the Indians at daylight on the 4th instant. The Shoshone Indians by their shouts and yellings prevented a complete surprise of the enemy, and, with the exception of Washakie and his best men, failed to co-operate with the troops. The attack was mainly made by Captain Bates, Lieutenants Robinson and Young, and Company B, Second Cavalry, thirty-five enlisted men. The result of the fight was twenty-five Indians known to have been killed, a large number wounded, and over two hundred ponies captured. Our loss—killed—Privates James M. Walker, Peter F. Engell, Company B, Second Cavalry, and two Shos-

hone Indians. Wounded—Second Lieutenant Robert H. Young, Fourth Infantry, severely, shot through the thigh; Private French, left eye shot out; Privates Gabell and Pierson, flesh wounds, and two Shoshone Indians. Captain Bates reports the brave conduct of Washakie and some of his men, and adds: "I must particularly commend to notice, and extend my thanks to Lieutenant Young, commanding the scouts, and Lieutenant Robinson of my company. The former did all it was possible for mortal to do, to get something out of the Shoshones, and nearly lost his life in attempting to get them to take advantage of the proper moment to get possession of the rocks, from which, afterwards, the Indians kept the control of their village. The latter was with me in the village, where he was particularly conspicuous for his gallantry and coolness. Where all did well, it is difficult to pick out some as more conspicuous than others, but the following non-commissioned officers are particularly worthy of mention for their great gallantry: First Sergeant Barrett, Sergeants Jackson, Bolan, and Altix, and Corporal Smith." The fact that these officers and thirty-five men, impeded, rather than assisted by their Indian allies, successfully attacked and carried a village of one hundred and twelve lodges, killing twenty-five, and wounding a large number of the enemy, and this, without the advantage of a complete surprise, is sufficient evidence of the quality of the troops, and of their gallantry upon this occasion. The commanding general extends to Captain Bates, to Lieutenant Robinson, to Lieutenant Young, to the men of Company B, Second Cavalry, to Mr. Cosgrove, a citizen who accompanied the troops, and to Washakie and his best men, his sincere thanks for the signal service thus performed by them.

Distribution of Troops.—In obedience to General Orders, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, the following distribution of troops was Aug. 5 ordered, viz.:

1. Upon the arrival of Company G (Wheaton's), Twenty-third Infantry, at Omaha Barracks, the headquarters and companies E (Pollock's), and H (Burt's), Ninth Infantry, will proceed by rail to Cheyenne, March thence to Fort Laramie, and there take post.

2. On the arrival of the colonel Ninth Infantry, at Cheyenne, Company B (Devin's), Ninth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and will report to him to accompany him to Fort Laramie and there take post.

3. Upon the arrival of the headquarters Ninth Infantry, at Fort Laramie, the colonel of that regiment will relieve the colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry in command of the District of the Black Hills and of the Sioux Expedition.

The headquarters and Companies A (Bainbridge's), B (Kennington's), C (Burke's), H (Atchison's), and K (Carpenter's), Fourteenth Infantry, will, thereupon, be relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, will march to Cheyenne, proceed thence by rail to Camp Douglas, and there take post.

4. Upon the arrival of the headquarters Fourteenth Infantry, at Camp Douglas, Company H (Bisbee's), Fourth Infantry, and the headquarters, with Companies D (Ellis'), E (Nugent's), H (DeCourcy's), and I (McGuinness'), Thirteenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty there, and will proceed by rail to take post as follows, viz.: Company H (Bisbee's), Fourth Infantry, at Fort Bridger; regimental quartermaster, quartermaster sergeant, band and two companies, Thirteenth Infantry, at Fort Fred Steele; one company, Thirteenth Infantry, at Fort Sanders; lieutenant-colonel, regimental adjutant, sergeant major and one company, Thirteenth Infantry, at Sidney Barracks. The designation of companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, now at Camp Douglas, for these assignments, will be made by the regimental commander. The headquarters of the regiment will be established, temporarily, at Sidney Barracks.

5. Upon the arrival at Fort Sanders of the company of the Thirteenth Infantry, under orders for that station, Company F (Dost's), Fourteenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty there, and will proceed to Camp Douglas, and there take post.

6. Upon the arrival of the lieutenant-colonel, Thirteenth Infantry, at Sidney Barracks, Major N. A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that station, and will proceed to Fort McPherson and assume command of that post.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, commanding Fort Cameron, U. T., was August 7 appointed special inspector to inspect such public property at his post, other than that for which he is himself responsible, as may require the action of an inspector.

Ninth Infantry.—Captain S. Munson was August 7 ordered to Omaha on public business, and on its completion to return to his proper station.

Captain T. B. Burrowes, Ninth Infantry, commanding camp at Spotted Tail Agency, was August 4 appointed special inspector to inspect such public property at his post other than that for which he is himself responsible, as may require the action of an inspector.

Quartermaster's Stores.—A board of officers to consist of Major James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, and Major John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry, was August 4 ordered to convene in Omaha, to establish suitable standard samples of articles of quartermaster's stores, for this department, for the first half of the present fiscal year.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major Alexander J. Perry, quartermaster, U. S. Army, was August 4 ordered to Fort Kearny, North Platte, and Fort McPherson, Neb., on public business, and, on its completion to return to his station in Omaha.

Arms for Shoshone Indians.—Captain R. A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry, and Captain A. E. Bates, Second

Cavalry, were August 5 ordered to issue all spare arms in their possession, with thirty rounds of ammunition to each arm, to the U. S. Indian Agent for the temporary use of the Shoshone Indians, the arms to be returned on return of the expedition.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nevada, having made application to Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, so to order matters in building the fort in Loup Valley that the money for material and labor will be spent among the settlers of that valley, who have had their fields swept by grasshoppers, General Ord replied to him that if left to him he would do so as far as practicable. The plans and estimates had been sent to Washington and if not heard from soon the work would have to be delayed till next summer. In forwarding the papers General Ord says: "If the buildings can be erected by the employment of civilians it will afford employment to the citizens of these valleys, now destitute of the necessities of life, and will result to the interest of the country by retaining these people in the country."

Extra Duty Men.—On account of the limited appropriation for incidental expenses, no more than \$2,250 per month, can be allowed for payment of extra duty men in this department. This amount will permit the employment of 200 men at 20 cents per diem, and 100 men at 35 cents per diem.

Purchases.—The board of officers, consisting of Major J. V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry, Captain John Mix, Second Cavalry, and Captain H. G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, A. D. C., was August 1 ordered to St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kas., and return to Omaha upon completion of its purchases at those places.

Twelfth Infantry.—First Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, having, in compliance with the instructions of the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, reported to the department commander for orders to conduct recruits to California, was August 3 assigned to the command of a detachment, and ordered to conduct the same to San Francisco.

Recruits.—A detachment of recruits for the Fourth and Thirteenth Infantry, and the men of Company M, Second Cavalry, at Omaha Barracks, was August 3 ordered to be sent at once to Fort D. A. Russell, under command of Captain John Mix, Second Cavalry, who, on his arrival, will turn them over to the commanding officer of the post, except the men of Company M, Second Cavalry. The commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell will send the recruits for the Fourth Infantry to Fort Bridger, where they will be turned over to the commanding officer, Fourth Infantry. The recruits for Companies A and C, Thirteenth Infantry, will be sent to join their proper stations with the company of cavalry now at Fort D. A. Russell under orders for Camp Stambaugh.

Hospital Stewards.—Hospital Steward John Williams, U. S. Army, was August 3 relieved from duty at Fort Fred Steele, and ordered to report to the acting medical director of the department, for duty at department headquarters; Hospital Steward Otto G. Rollmann, U. S. Army, now at Fort Sanders, was same date ordered to report for duty at Fort Fred Steele.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Concho.—The commanding officers of Forts Davis and Stockton were July 26 each ordered to send a company of Infantry to Fort Concho, Texas, for temporary duty.

Tenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton was July 28 ordered to join his proper station (Fort McKavett, Texas) without unnecessary delay.

On the final adjournment of the General Court-martial now in session at Austin, Texas, Major T. M. Anderson, Tenth Infantry, was July 28 ordered to repair for duty to Fort McKavett, Texas.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, U. S. Army, was July 28 relieved from further duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, to relieve Surgeon C. C. Gray, U. S. Army, who was ordered to Fort Duncan; A. A. Surgeon I. J. Culver, U. S. Army, was same date ordered from Austin, to Fort Richardson, Texas.

Fort Clark.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Clark, Texas, August 3. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry; Captains Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry; W. L. Kellogg and J. N. Craig, Tenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, Medical Department; Second Lieutenant William Paulding, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Eleventh Infantry.—On the final adjournment of the General Court-martial now in session at Austin, Texas, First Lieutenant W. Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry, was July 28 ordered to repair to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty with Company H. Upon being relieved in command of his company by Lieutenant Hoffman, leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of four months is granted First Lieutenant George G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry.

Fort Richardson, Texas.—A correspondent writes under date of August 1: Richardson Lodge No. 207, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized last evening, at this post, under a charter from the Grand Lodge State of Texas. The following officers were duly elected and installed by County Deputy Bro. Robert Walsh: Robert McMinn, worthy chief templar; Alfred Dale, worthy vice templar; Freeman E. Richardson, secretary; William Delany, treasurer; Thomas J. Case, financial secretary; William H. Fogg, chaplain; John C. Rourke, marshal; Truman E. Brown, guard; Robert Kelsey, sentinel.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headqrs, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Pay Department.—Major H. B. Reese, paymaster, U. S. Army, was August 1 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Charleston, Columbia, Yorkville, and Newberry, S. C.; Raleigh, Fort Johnson, and Fort Macon, N. C., and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., on the muster and pay-rolls of June 30, 1874.

Judge-Advocate's Department.—Major Ass't Bird Gardner, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, was August 4 relieved from duty in the Division and Department of the South to enable him to comply with orders from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

Second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was August 3 granted Captain H. C. Cook, Second Infantry—to take effect at the conclusion of his Court-martial duty.

Permission to delay ten days in joining his station, Huntsville, Ala., at conclusion of Court-martial duty was August 7 granted Captain W. F. Drum, Second Infantry.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon F. LeB. Monroe, U. S. Army, was August 7 detailed as a member of the General Court-martial appointed to convene at Raleigh, N. C.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for seven days, granted First Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond was August 7 extended ten days.

Invalid Sentence.—In the case of Private William A. McClarin, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, tried by a Garrison Court-martial at McPherson Barracks, July 27, 1874, the accused pleaded in bar of trial that he had, previously, been tried for the same offences. The plea was, in part, overruled by the court, and its proceedings approved by the post commander. If the court was right, in this case, in overruling part of the plea, it would have been right in overruling the whole of it. Its action must have been on the theory that the proceedings and findings had in the first instance, and which were promulgated as above stated, were, as held by the post commander, "void," void not only as to a sentence (which was correct, since the post commander disapproved of it), but also void as to "any trial" had in the case. An accused party must be considered as having been tried when the court has carried the case to a conviction or acquittal, and this irrespective of the subsequent action thereon of the constituting authority. The sentence in this case is, therefore, invalid, and the accused was August 4 ordered to be released from confinement and sent to duty.

Repairs.—In view of the recent instructions from the War Department assigning a specific sum for the repairs of barracks and quarters in the Division of the South, for the present fiscal year, to be distributed by the division commander, no such repairs will be made at posts in the Department of the Gulf, nor will any enlisted man be placed on extra-duty in the Quartermaster's Department without the previous sanction of the division commander: this to apply to authority heretofore given to make repairs at posts in the Department of the Gulf, whether from department headquarters or from the War Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Economy.—Owing to the condition of the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Army it becomes necessary to order that all men on extra duty at posts in this department be at once relieved from such duty, and that no further details of that character be made until authorized by the department commander.

Inspections.—Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, A. D. C., was August 1 ordered to New Orleans, to make the bi-monthly inspection of the accounts of the disbursing officers stationed in that city. First Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fifth Cavalry, A. D. C., was at same time detailed to make the bi-monthly inspection of the accounts of the disbursing officers stationed in Holly Springs, Miss.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headqrs, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending August 11, 1874: Captain George F. Price, Fifth Cavalry; Surgeon A. Hartsuff, U. S. Army; Major H. A. Allen, Second Artillery; Colonel L. C. Easton, A. Q. M.-G.; Assistant Surgeon Ezra Woodruff, U. S. Army; Captains B. B. Keeler, R. L. Morris, Eighteenth Infantry; Major G. Weitzel, Corps of Engineers.

Chaplain.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was August 10 granted Chaplain Chauncey W. Fitch, U. S. Army (Fort Wayne, Mich.).

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was August 11 granted First Lieutenant Barnet Wager (Fort McHenry, Md.)

Forfeitures.—The following decision of the War Department was August 8 published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this division: "In the matter of forfeitures, men discharged under provisions of Circular of June 23, 1874, are the same as if discharged by expiration of term of service. Such men are discharged because of the necessity for the reduction of the enlisted force of the Army."

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was July 30 granted Captain Robert N. Scott, to take

effect when his presence is no longer required on General Court-martial.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Abram G. Verplanck, Third Artillery, from the post of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was July 29 extended ten days.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major James J. Dana, quartermaster, U. S. Army, was July 29 assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Third Quartermaster District, with his office in Philadelphia.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headqrs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—Captains Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry, Charles Wheaton, Twenty-third Infantry, and the following officers of the Eighth Infantry registered their names at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, August 4, 1874: Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Wilkins; Major Thomas S. Dunn; Captains J. J. Van Horn, Charles Porter, William S. Worth, F. D. Ogilby; First Lieutenants James W. Powell, Daniel T. Wells, Cyrus A. Earner; Second Lieutenants Wm. H. McMinn, Henry Lay.

First Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was August 3 granted Captain George B. Sanford was August 3 extended thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for a further extension of four months.

Eighth Infantry.—Leave of absence for sixty days was July 30 granted First Lieutenant Folliot A. Whitney, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of two months.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, was August 13 ordered to proceed to Omaha Barracks, Department of the Platte, by the Central Pacific Railroad, from Oakland wharf, August 1.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Medical Department.—Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. Army, was July 30 ordered to Washington, D. C., to attend Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Army, will, temporarily, in addition to his other duties, attend the sick at the Presidio during the absence of Surgeon McKee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Inspections.—Colonel Alfred Sully and Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry, Captain James Jackson and Major Elmer Otis, First Cavalry, were July 18 and 22 appointed to inspect subsistence and other stores.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Twelfth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was July 20 granted Captain E. F. Thompson.

Indian Operations.—Capt. R. A. Torry of the Thirteenth Infantry, commanding at Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, reports that Capt. Bates's company made a scout recently and attacked a party of eight Indians about twenty miles south of the Sweet Water, killing one Sioux and capturing seven horses and one mule. One of Capt. Bates's scouts was seriously wounded. The Shoshone scouts at Camp Brown discovered on the 19th of July a heavy and fresh trail going north on Muddy Creek, evidently to war upon the Shoshones, but owing to the absence of cavalry, a blow could not be struck.

Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry, commanding at Fort Pembina, Dakota, reports that Carcagnon, an Indian from Pembina, arrived at the fort on Aug. 1 with a report that a band of Chippewa Indians, numbering about 100, were to start for a point about two days' march from the fort, due west, where there are eighty lodges of Sioux. The Chippewas were going with the intention of fighting them, and would come toward the fort intending to visit the wife of one of the men murdered by the Sioux. They were expected at the fort in about four days. Another party of Chippewa Indians were going to Devil's Lake for the purpose of making a treaty with the Sioux. Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, had directed Major Yard to send a company to prevent a collision between the Chippewas and Sioux, instructing the officers to use good judgment to prevent any irritating action on the part of the troops.

Lieut. F. M. Lynde, commanding at New Ponca Agency, Dakota Territory, reports that on July 16 a report was received at the agency that a party of Sioux had been seen near the lower village. The Poncas immediately went out in pursuit, and after following about twenty miles overtook and killed two, there being eight in the party chased. A report was also received that several parties were seen on the hills near the Bohemian settlement. The Poncas went out to the Niobrara, but did not cross. The parties on the hills were thought to be Sioux.

Capt. Kenzie Bates, of the First Infantry, commanding the camp on the Niobrara River, reports that a large number of Indians made their appearance about the camp on the 16th of July and attempted to run off the stock of the settlers, but were prevented by the troops. Subsequently information was received that they had carried off some twenty head of cattle from a settler living on the lower settlement, and Capt. Bates started for that point, but the Indians succeeded in getting across the Niobrara. Pursuit was given, but in the darkness of the night the Indians got off. The party stealing cattle was backed by about 150 to 200 Sioux, bent on mischief and ready for anything. In fact the valley of the Niobrara was alive with Indians. Capt. Bates speaks of his force being inadequate, and says he should have at least thirty mounted men with

good horses to protect the settlers. If a good sound thrashing could be administered the Indians would hereafter keep on the other side of the Niobrara. At present they know they can soon tire down the apoligies he has for horses by making numerous feints and then suddenly strike an unexpected point and get away with impunity.

A later dispatch from Capt. Bates announces that the Poncas had whipped the Brules five miles from camp on the Niobrara, and all the stolen cattle were recovered. In forwarding the report Gen. Terry says that a requisition has been made for money to buy ten horses, and as soon as it is procured the horses will be purchased.

The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the Army:

CHICAGO, Ills., Aug. 12.

General William T. Sherman, Washington:

Col. Custer's command was, when last heard from, (Aug. 3), at Heiney's Peak. It would commence the return march Aug. 11. The command is in excellent health.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

Major H. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry, commanding at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, reports that on the night of July 20 Indians stole a number of horses from the vicinity of the fort. Two companies are in pursuit—(Capt. Ball's and Capt. Tyler's). The number of Indians in the party was reported from forty to 200.

A delegation of Omaha Indians, numbering ten chiefs and head men, arrived in Washington on the 12th, in charge of Indian Agent Dillingham. The principal object of their visit relates to the sale of a portion of their reservation to the Winnebagoes.

The telegraph reports that news from the Spotted Tail Agency says Spotted Tail's band refuses to move to their new reservation, as proposed by Bishop Hare and the other Commissioners, and are very indignant, and much excited over it.

PAY STATUS OF OFFICERS.

General Orders No. 95, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 27, 1874, relates to officers' pay:

The pay status of officers absent from duty is fixed by the Act approved March 3, 1863, and the Acts amendatory thereof, approved June 20, 1864, and May 8, 1874, promulgated respectively in War Department General Orders No. 73 of 1863, No. 216 of 1864, and No. 39 of 1874.

For convenience of reference in connection with the subject of this order these Acts are republished, as follows:

1. SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted.* That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of his pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence. Approved, March 3, 1863.

2. SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted.* That the thirty-first section of an act entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as that an officer may have, when allowed by order of his proper commander, leave of absence for other cause than sickness or wounds, without deduction from his pay or allowances: *Provided.* That the aggregate of such absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one year. Approved, June 20, 1864.

3. *Be it enacted, etc.* That all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through Omaha City, and north of a line drawn east and west upon the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances: *Provided.* That the same be taken but once in two years: *And provided further.* That the leave of absence may be extended to three months, if taken once only in three years; or four months, if taken once only in four years. Approved, May 8, 1874.

The substantial effect of these acts is set forth in the following resume of the official constructions thereof:

I. ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

Under the act numbered 1.—An officer absent without leave is, while so absent, entitled to no pay or allowances whatever.

II. ABSENCE WITH LEAVE ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS OR WOUNDS.

Under the acts numbered 1 and 2.—An officer absent with leave on account of sickness or wounds is, for the time so absent, entitled to receive full pay.

ABSENCE WITH LEAVE FOR OTHER CAUSES THAN SICKNESS OR WOUNDS.

III. UNDER ACT (OF JUNE 20, 1864) NUMBERED 2.

Though the benefits of this act may, as regards absence with leave in and on account of any one particular leave year, be claimed by all officers wherever serving, it is treated in this section with sole reference to the class of officers to whom it exclusively applies, to wit: those serving without the limits prescribed in act numbered 3.

1. Its effect in these cases is to allow an officer full pay for 30 days of his absence with leave during any one "leave year," and half-pay for each and every additional day's absence in the same year.

2. The leave year contemplated in this act is estimated from June 20 of one year to June 20 of the next year. (2d Comptroller's decision of April 18, 1868.)

3. In ascertaining the time for which half-pay is due, each and every day's absence during the leave year must be estimated.

4. The benefits of this act as regards any particular leave year must be enjoyed within that year or not at all.

IV. UNDER ACT (OF MAY 8, 1874) NUMBERED 3.

1. This act applies only to such officers as may, at commencement of leave of absence, be actually on duty within the limits prescribed by the act. The entire city of Omaha will be held to be within said limits.

2. Its benefits extend only to absence subsequent to the date of its approval.

8. Its effect is, in the cases of officers contemplated therein, to make the benefits of act number 2 cumulative through a period of several successive leave years, not exceeding four. So that to a leave of absence taken in any leave year, there may be applied the unenjoyed benefits attached to that year, and, in addition, so much of the benefits of one, two, or three leave years immediately preceding it as were not enjoyed within those respective years, or any of them; it being understood that if the portion of the leave for which full pay is claimed covers part of two leave years, both years must enter into the calculation of time to which the benefits claimed attach; and, further, that the benefits attaching to any leave year cannot, by anticipation, be applied to absence taken before such year has been entered upon.

4. The "leave years" referred to in the foregoing paragraph as making up the leave periods of two, three, or four years contemplated in this act, will, for convenience and uniformity of practice, be estimated, as in the case of act numbered 2, upon the basis of the date of June 20.

5. It will be assumed, of course, that full pay has been received for that part of the absence, during any of the leave years concerned, for which full pay was allowable under the law in force for the time.

V. ESTIMATION OF TIME FOR ABSENCE.

1. The act numbered 3 contemplates a basis of months for the estimation of periods of absence with full pay. The computation of time for all pay purposes is also made upon the basis of months—an officer receiving the same pay for each month of the year, whether it be one of 28, 29, 30, or 31 days. It is therefore held, as to absence after May 8, 1874, under either of the acts numbered 2 and 3, the time for which full pay may be enjoyed, should be estimated upon the same basis of calendar months instead of periods of days.

2. Under this system, leave for one month commencing on the first day of any calendar month would expire with the last day of the month, whatever its number of days; commencing on an intermediate day of a month, would expire with the day preceding the same day in the next month. And the same of any number of months.

VI. The following regulations, connected with the foregoing, having been approved by the Secretary of War, are announced for the future guidance of all concerned:

1. To entitle an officer to full pay during absence on account of sickness or wounds, he must exhibit to the paymaster a competent order granting him sick leave for the time charged, or the formal acceptance by this office of a certificate of disability covering the time in question. In the latter case the paymaster will certify on the officer's pay voucher that he has seen the Adjutant-General's official acceptance of a certificate of disability covering the time charged for. Payments made in violation of these requirements will be disallowed and charged to the paymaster.

2. Leave of absence will in future be granted for one month, 1 month, and 10 days; 2 months, 3 months, instead of thirty, forty, sixty, and ninety days as heretofore. The leave in all cases will take effect on the date the officer departs from his proper station. The date of expiration of leave will be ascertained upon the basis indicated in Section V. hereof, and the examples throunder.

Verbal permits for less than 24 hours are not viewed as leaves of absence.

3. Orders granting leave of absence will indicate the officer's station.

4. Post, regimental, department, and division returns must indicate, in the case of each officer borne thereon, every absence of whatever duration during the time, and the authority therefor, whether verbal or written.

5. Officers absent on certificate of disability should so arrange that the certificates may cover entire calendar months, and not monthly periods commencing with intermediate days of a month.

The acceptance by this office will then cover time as paid for by the Pay Department.

6. In the cases of officers absent from their stations, paymasters will require evidence of proper authority for such absence, and will decline payment unless the same can be produced.

7. The pay account of every officer on leave should, throughout the period of his absence, exhibit his station at commencement of leave, the date of such commencement, the authority for his absence, and, in case of the account for the month in which the absence terminates, the date of return to duty.

8. In the case of officers on leave under the act numbered 3, who may claim full pay for any part of their absence, the paymaster will ascertain the time for which so entitled according to the rules announced in Section IV. hereof, and the examples thereunder. His calculation will be based on the data contained in the monthly lists of absentees, issued from this office, or, if they do not afford the information, upon the basis of the officer's statement, on the voucher, of the time for which he has been absent during each of the leave years comprehended in the period of two, three, or four years (inclusive of that within which time covered by his voucher falls), for which he claims the benefit of the act.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM AND EXAMPLES UNDER SECTIONS III., IV., V., VI.

1. (Sec. III.) An officer has, since June 20, 1873, been absent for periods of 3, 7, and 10 days—in all, 20 days. In case of further absence during the same leave year, ending June 20, 1874, he could claim full pay for 10 days only.

2. (Sec. III.) A two months' leave of absence commenced June 1, 1874. The officer has enjoyed no other leave within the year

ending June 20, 1874. He is entitled to full pay for the remainder of the leave year, 10 days, to June 20, 1874. As a new leave year commences June 20, 1874, he may receive full pay for the month ending with July 19, 1874. For the remaining portion of his leave, and for further absence prior to June 20, 1875, he would be subject to deduction of half-pay.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, under the act of June 20, 1864, leave of absence may be so taken (to commence May 20) as to enable the officer to enjoy two months' continuous absence with full pay, each month being one of a different leave year. (Ad Comp. of War, March 6, 1872.)

3. (Par. 3, Sec. IV.) An officer stationed at Fort McPherson takes six months' leave, commencing August 1, 1874, in the leave year ending June 20, 1875. He has had no previous absence within that leave year, nor during the three leave years last preceding it. He is entitled to full pay for four months, August 1 to November 30, 1874, inclusive, all within the same leave year. His calculation of time for future benefits under either act (4 or 3) will commence with June 20, 1875.

4. (Par. 3 and 5, Sec. IV.) Supposing him to have enjoyed 10 days absence in the leave year ending June 20, 1872, 3 months in that ending June 20, 1873, 5 days and 7 days in that ending June 20, 1874, and 3 days in that ending June 20, 1875. He would then be entitled, on his leave commencing August 1, 1874, as stated, to full pay for four months less 10 days + 1 month + 5 days + 2 days + 3 days, or to 4 months—1 month 25 days—2 months 5 days from August 1, 1874.

5. (Par. 3 and 5, Sec. IV.) Suppose the leave to commence August 1, 1876, and the officer to have enjoyed no leave in the year ending June 20, 1874, 10 days in that ending June 20, 1875, two months in that ending June 20, 1876, and no prior leave in the year ending June 20, 1877. He would be entitled to full pay for 4 months—2 months and 10 days—1 month 20 days, commencing August 1, 1876.

6. (Proviso in par. 3, Sec. IV.) If in the third example the leave instead of commencing August 1, 1874, were to commence May 1, 1875, the four months with full pay would extend into the following leave year ending June 20, 1876, which, under the language of the act, "but once in four years," would then be included in the period for which the four months' full pay was granted.

The estimation of time for future benefits would then have to commence with June 20, 1876.

7. (Sec. IV.) If in the same example the six months' leave were to commence February 1, 1875, the four months, with full pay (expiring May 31, 1875) would be enjoyed all within the same leave year. The remainder of the leave would, however, extend (to July 31, 1875) to the next leave year, commencing June 20, 1875, from which date, for one month, full pay would be chargeable; the absence after said date being in a new leave year. The estimation of time for further benefits would then have to commence with June 20, 1876.

It will be seen from the foregoing that leave may be so taken (to commence February 28 or 29; commencing February 28 would expire with March 27; commencing March 1 would expire with March 31; commencing January 10 would expire with February 29; commencing June 1 would expire June 30; commencing April 21 would expire with May 20). If the status of full pay applied to the absence, full pay for a month of 30 days would be enjoyed in each case whether the month of time covered 28, 29, 30, or 31 days.

If the half-pay status prevailed, the deduction would likewise be of half-pay for a month of 30 days.

Absence for any number of months would be calculated in like manner.

9. (Sec. VI.) Where leaves are granted for a less period than one month, as for 10, 15, or 20 days, full pay or half-pay, as the case may be, will be calculated for the actual number of days. In aggregating such absences 30 days will be regarded as counting for a month's absence.

MR. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE writes a very strong letter to the *Providence Journal* in opposition to General Butler's plan for dividing the Geneva money. The claims for enhanced insurance, which Butler proposes to pay, belonged expressly to the "indirect claims" rejected by the arbitrators; "and for the first time, it is believed, either in municipal law or international discussion, has an attempt been made to deprive insurers of the title vested in them by the payment of the losses insured against." Mr. Lawrence concludes: "One thing I conceive to be certain beyond all question. If congress should either apply the \$15,500,000 received from England to the purposes of the treasury, or make a different distribution of the funds from that provided by the treaty and the award of the Geneva tribunal, a fatal blow is given to arbitration. No civilized power will ever make a treaty with the United States, dishonored as they will be by the greatest breach of trust recorded in history.

It is certainly not unimportant to see, at present, the London papers filled with extracts from the German gazettes, relative to Asiatic and Oceanic affairs. Formerly, in the time of Voltaire and when the philosophers burned their incense under the noses of Frederick the Great and Catherine II. of Russia, the saying was, "Light is coming to us from the North." The Britishers might almost say at present, about the news they receive relative to their own Eastern interests, "Information comes from Germany." The German papers, which are so lively in general, since they have taken to employing foreign correspondents, known how to pick up the best men for that business, and hardly a week elapses but the London papers reproduce letters from Hong Kong, Honolulu, etc., published in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* and other journals of Cologne, Augsbourg, Bremen, etc. In the two latest numbers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, just received, all the news from the Sandwich Islands, the Philippines and from China, is translated from and credited to the Eastern correspondences of the German press. It appears that the conflict raised between Spain and Prussia, on account of the seizure last autumn of the German barque *Marie Louise*, when engaged in an unlawful traffic with the Philippine Islanders, has been settled and the vessel restored to its captain. The correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing from another part of Oceanica, says that England would be glad to take the Hawaiian Islands under her protection, but that "they will be sure to be annexed to the United States, sooner or later." It is to be hoped that this prediction will be fulfilled sometime.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Board of Local Inspectors of Steamers of the Baltimore district have made a report exonerating the steamer *Lady of the Lake* from all blame in the recent collision with the United States steamer *Gettysburg*.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that staff officers are entitled to the honors of the side such as would be given to a line officer of equal assimilated rank.

The Retiring Board which was convened at Norfolk to examine into the physical capacity for active duty of Lieutenant Wells of the Marine Corps, has adjourned and submitted their finding to the Secretary of the Navy.

REAR ADMIRAL CASE, commanding the European squadron, will be retired in February next on the completion of his 62nd year. He will be succeeded, says the *Washington Chronicle*, by Rear Admiral Worden or Rear Admiral Reynolds. The United States steamer *Tennessee*, now fitting out at New York, will take the place of the *Wabash* as flagship of the European station.

A COURT OF INQUIRY has been ordered to meet at New York on the 13th inst., to inquire into questions at issue between Passed Assistant Paymaster R. P. Paulding and Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph E. Taylor. The court will be composed of Captain R. W. Shufeldt, Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon, and Paymaster John Fury, with First Lieutenant H. J. Bishop, U. S. M. C., as judge-advocate.

THE United States steamer *Omaha* arrived at Payta, Peru, July 18, having left Guayaquil on the 7th. National courtesies were exchanged at Guayaquil, and the visit of the *Omaha* was remarkably pleasant. She was visited by the general commanding the armies and by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Province. A despatch steamer was placed at the disposal of the officers of the *Omaha* to visit the terminus Pueblo-Nuevo, of the first railroad now being built in Ecuador, of which Mr. McClellan of New York is the constructing engineer. The road is in fair running order for about twelve miles. The road is of narrow gauge and is designed to connect Quito with the sea. The *Omaha* would await at Payta the arrival of the relief of Captain Mayo.

THE N. Y. *Evening Telegram* of August 10th says: Lieutenant-Commander Henry E. Mullen, of the United States Navy, and Miss Virginia B. Doty, of Brooklyn, were married on Tuesday at Old Trinity. The interesting event drew together a numerous and quite distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, mostly the relatives and friends of the contracting couple, together with several officers of the Army and Navy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Weston, assistant rector of Trinity, and was listened to with marked attention on the part of the audience. The bride wore a handsome travelling dress of silk, and her charming and graceful appearance elicited frequent remark. The bridegroom wore his uniform, and very showy it was. After the ceremony a few moments were passed in congratulations, and then Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Mullen started on the traditional bridal tour.

REAR-ADmiral C. H. DAVIS, Superintendent U. S. Naval Observatory, in a communication to Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds, Acting Secretary of the Navy, dated August 10th, says: "Sir, I have the honor to report to the Department that approximate elements of the orbit of the comet of Borelli have been completed by Prof. Newcomb from his observations, combined with the position telegraphed from Paris. It appears from these elements that the comet will pass its perihelion about the 25th of August. It will be visible with a telescope in the evening till about the end of the month, and in the morning during the whole of September. It is not likely to become brilliant enough to be seen by the naked eye. No tail had developed at the time of the latest observation. The orbit determined by Prof. Newcomb indicates that it is a new comet, since no known comet has been found to move in an orbit anywhere near this.

A DESPATCH from Newport, August 7, 1874, says: The new torpedo boat *Intrepid*, Lieutenant-Commander Cook, is in this harbor awaiting orders. It is expected that she will remain here and allow the *Nina*, now at the torpedo station, to proceed to New York in order to have new boilers and other needed repairs made. Next week she will take part in the torpedo experimenting, when there will be present the United States steamer *Despatch* and a large number of Uncle Sam's officials. The United States practice ship *Constellation* is also expected here in sea to witness the affair. The old schooner *Uncas* and the condemned lightship *Cornfield Point*, No. 14, both of which have been purchased by the Government, on that occasion will be the objective points of these huge missiles of modern warfare. A number of "boom" torpedoes were fired off this afternoon in the outer harbor, presenting a magnificent spectacle.

THE new steamships *City of Peking* and *City of Tokio*, built by John Roach, Esq., for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and which have been offered for mail service between San Francisco and China, under the contract between that company and the Postmaster General, were inspected August 7 on the East river, New York, by a board of officers appointed by the Navy Department, in pursuance of the act of Congress authorizing other mail service. This act requires the steamers, in addition to possessing certain qualities

of stability, accommodation, etc., to be so constructed as to be capable of being easily converted into or used for vessels of war. The board, composed of Captain R. W. Shufeldt, Naval Constructor W. L. Hanscom and Chief Engineer H. Henderson, reported that the two steamers in question fulfilled in the first degree all the requirements of the law, and that they were superior specimens of marine architecture. The Postmaster General, it is understood, at once accepted them, and they will be sent immediately to the Pacific.

THE Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at a recent meeting, says the *N. Y. Times*, passed resolutions authorizing Mr. Rufus Hatch, the Managing Director, to make arrangements for instituting a grade of office in the fleet similar to that of midshipmen in the United States Navy. The aspirants for the rank thus created must be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, of good moral character, and possessed of a good common school education. They will have to serve three years, receiving \$60 for the first year, \$120 for the second, and \$240 for the third. They are to mess with the officers. It is intended that during the three years of service they shall be thoroughly instructed in everything pertaining to the practice and theory of navigation, the stowing and delivery of cargoes, etc. At the end of each year they will be subjected to a searching examination. The project is very favorably regarded in mercantile circles, and looked upon as certain to supply the merchant marine of the United States with a body of highly-trained and efficient officers. A reporter of the *Times* had an interview with Mr. Rufus Hatch, yesterday, at the office of the company, in regard to the proposed project. Mr. Hatch stated that it was true that the company had resolved upon establishing the grade as stated, but the details of the plan had not been as yet finally decided upon.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of August 7, *apropos* of the arrival there of the *Despatch* with the Senate Committee says: There is no man on the committee now in this city who does not know that the work at League Island and the abandonment of the present Navy-yard have been delayed, not because the Government could not afford the expense, but because the jealous rivalry of other cities was so potent in the House and in the Senate that it was judged more expedient to impose upon the patience and the tried loyalty of Philadelphia than to incur the wrath of other localities. When, however, Congress concluded to accept League Island as a gift to the Government from the city of Philadelphia, it bound itself, by every consideration of honor, decency, and public policy, to make immediate use of that gift in the manner intended, and also to do away with the nuisance caused by the obstruction of a valuable portion of our water front by the old Navy-yard. For the non use of this splendid gift the Naval Committees of the two houses are directly responsible. Had they done their duty and reported the proper bills, and then insisted upon their passage, League Island would to-day have had a large portion of its area covered with machine shops and ship-houses in active operation, and the site of the old Navy-yard would have been given over to purposes of legitimate commerce. If the Naval Committee of the Senate will inspect the old yard and League Island, and will then make a few business-like inquiries about the selling prices of land, they will speedily discover that if the old yard is sold at any thing like a proper price, the money realized from it will go very far towards making all the improvements at League Island that are at present needed.

THE United States steamer *Despatch* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard August 7, with the Naval Committee on board. Messrs. Conover and Sargent, of the committee, are accompanied by their wives. The *Despatch* left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday afternoon, August 5, and arrived at League Island on Thursday evening, where she remained until Friday morning, when the committee, accompanied by Rear Admiral Rodgers, went ashore and made an inspection of the improvements. At this station the foundations of an iron-plating shop, a construction storehouse and a steam engineering building are being laid. The wing of the building for the Departments of Yards and Docks is nearly completed. The number of men employed is 233. When the labors of the committee were completed at the Island, the *Despatch* moved up the river, arriving off the navy yard shortly after nine o'clock, as above stated. They were received with a salute of nineteen guns from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and were met on the wharf by the officers of the navy yard. Accompanied by the commandant and other officers of the yard, the party proceeded through the various departments. Little or nothing is being done, the entire working force being only a little over three hundred and fifty men. A few iron-clads, which were recently at Chester and Wilmington undergoing repairs, are at the yard receiving some finishing touches. The light draft monitor *Suncook* was sent to the navy yard last week to be broken up, and the light draft monitor *Yazoo* is to be sold September 5. A few men are engaged in transporting the ordnance stores to League Island, and the workmen in the Bureau of Steam Engineering are engaged on the boilers and machinery of the corvette *Quinnebaugh*. The force employed is divided as follows: In the Bureau of Construction, 154 men; steam engineering, 108; yards and docks, 54; ordnance, 18; equipment, 15; provisions and clothing, 9; navigation, 2; total, 355. After going through the yard the committee were driven to the Naval Asylum. Here they were received by Commodore G. B. Balch, commandant at the asylum, who conducted the visitors over the premises. The Naval Hospital was also visited, after which the party returned to the navy yard, where Chief Engineer Prindle exhibited and explained to them the various plans and draughts for the structures, etc., at League Island. At 5 o'clock P. M. the *Despatch* left for the Brooklyn yard.

THE following description is published of the new sloop *Nipic*, now building at the Washington Navy-yard: "There is now being constructed in the western ship-house a new sloop-of-war to be known as the *Nipic*, to take the place of the old vessel of that name now laid up in ordinary at the yard. The design for this vessel was made by Chief Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The work of preparing the timbers for the frame was commenced in September last, and her keel was laid on the 8th of November. About one-half of the work on her hull is done, and it is said that should occasion require it she can be launched in thirty days, but it is not probable that she will be in the water for many months to come, as the force of workmen in the Construction Department has been very small lately. The dimensions of the *Nipic* will be as follows: Extreme length, 201 feet; length between perpendiculars, 183 feet; beam, extreme, 35 feet 5 inches; beam, molded, 34 feet; depth of hold from throat of floors to gun deck, 16 feet 2 inches; timber 'and room, 2 feet 6 inches; siding of frames, 10 inches; molding, size of frame at throat, 1 foot 2 inches; molding, size of frame at head, 6 inches; thickness of planking, 4 inches. She is to be bark-rigged. The length of her mainmast will be 62 feet above deck; main topmast, 44 feet; main topgallant mast, 23 feet; main royal mast, 15 feet 4 inches; gaff, 27 feet; length of forecastle above deck, 57 feet 2 inches; main topmast, 41 feet; topgallant mast, 21 feet 4 inches; royal mast, 14 feet 3 inches; gaff, 27 feet; length of mizzenmast above deck, 55 feet; mizzen topmast, 31 feet; mizzen topgallant mast, 15 feet; gaff, 32 feet; length of bowsprit, 25 feet 6 inches; jib-boom, 21 feet; flying jib-boom, 17 feet. She is to have a cabin 30 feet long, fitted up with two state-rooms, a wash and bath-room. At the forward end of the cabin is to be the Captain's office, pantry, armory, and signal store-rooms. The after berth-deck contains the ward-room and storage. The ward-room is to be fitted up for ten state-rooms for officers; the storage is to be fitted up for eight berths, with necessary pantry and store-rooms. When the *Nipic* is finished she will be classed as third-rate and carry five guns, four broadside and one pivot, but should emergency require it four additional guns can be mounted on her. The engines intended for the *Nipic* are to be compound engines. A contract was made with Messrs. William Wright and Co., of Newburg, N. Y., for the building of them, and they have been built and finished in first-class style. The building in which they were stored was burned down a few days ago, and the machinery was soiled but not destroyed.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 5.—Paymaster Daniel A. Smith, to the Worcester, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 22d inst. from New York.

Boatswain John Smith, to the Omaha, South Pacific Station, per steamer of the 15th inst.

AUGUST 7.—Surgeon John C. Spear, to the receiving ship Potomac.

AUGUST 8.—Carpenter David W. Perry, to the Pensacola, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Acting Carpenter Wm. Carter, to the Brooklyn, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of the 15th inst. from New York.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant Joseph G. Eston, to the Worcester, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 22d inst. from New York.

Master Lazarus L. Keamey, to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 21st October next, from San Francisco.

Assistant Surgeon Homer L. Law, to the receiving ship Sabine.

Carpenter Thomas McGlone, to the Roanoke.

AUGUST 11.—Assistant Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl, to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Ezra Z. Derr, to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 25th inst. from San Francisco, Cal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Painter, from duty in charge of medical stores of the Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

AUGUST 12.—Master William H. Beehler, to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Carpenter Gould Northrop, to duty in the construction department at the Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 5.—Paymaster H. M. Denniston, from the Worcester on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

AUGUST 6.—Mate Henry H. Johnston, from the Pawnee, and resignation accepted to take effect on the 15th of November, 1874.

AUGUST 7.—Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, from the Worcester, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Ensign John S. Abbott, from duty on one of the monitors at Pensacola, Fla., and placed on sick leave.

Surgeon Joseph Higgin, from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Canandaigua, per steamer of the 15th inst. from New York.

AUGUST 8.—Sailmaker Truman B. White, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Pensacola, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett J. Cromwell, from the Powhatan on the 1st of September next, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Wm. H. King, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Dictator, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of the 22d inst.

AUGUST 12.—Commander Robert L. Phythian, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to confer with the chairman of the executive committee on Nautical School, New York, for duty.

Lieutenant-Commander Albert S. Barker, from the Intrepid, and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 15th September next.

Surgeon H. M. Wells, from the Canandaigua on the 4th inst., and placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Page, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered for duty in charge of medical stores on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 5th September from San Francisco, Cal.

REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander Mortimer L. Johnson's orders, to the Brooklyn revoked, and ordered to the Powhatan on the 1st September next as executive.

The order detaching Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark from the Portsmouth, and ordering him to the Hydrographic Office, and he is to continue on duty on board the Portsmouth.

The order detaching Lieutenant-Commander Morton W. Sanders from the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, and ordering him to the Portsmouth, and he is to continue on duty at the Rendezvous.

The orders of Carpenter John L. Davis to the Brooklyn, and resignation accepted, to take effect November 1, 1874.

The acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant-Commander John C. Kennett.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineers A. Kirby and James H. Chasmar to the Asiatic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Wm. A. Kirkland for six weeks from the 12th inst., with permission to leave the United States.

To Master John B. Briggs for three months from the 18th inst.

REIGNED.

Lieutenant George J. Mitchell.

PROMOTIONS.

Commodore Napoleon Collin to be a rear-admiral; Captain John C. Febiger to be a commodore; Commander K. Randolph Bresse to be a captain, and Lieutenant-Commander William T. Sammon to be a commander in the Navy from the 9th of August, 1874.

Ensign Lazarus L. Reamey to be a master in the Navy from the 23d of July, 1874.

C. P. PATTERSON, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, with sorrow, announces to associates in the work, the death of John Farley, Esq., who had completed thirty-seven years of service as assistant in the Coast Survey. "He died at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, on the morning of July 31, in the seventy-first year of his age, and at the approach of his last day was faithfully engaged in field duty. John Farley was a native of Charlestown, Mass. He graduated at West Point in 1823, and was successively assigned 1st lieutenant First U. S. Artillery; assistant professor at the U. S. Military Academy; and in the War Department, for topographical duty until 1826; in the engineer survey of a canal route from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Erie until 1827; to artillery service, Fortress Monroe, but under special direction from the War Department, he inspected in Europe systems then current in representative art for military maps and drawings; after his return, to the command of Bellona Arsenal, Richmond, Va.; then to the Topographical Engineer Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., in charge of lithographic engraving for adapting the best methods observed in Europe; in December, 1832, to the command of Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C., with Company C, First U. S. Artillery; in 1834 with his company to Fortress Monroe; thence to Fort King, Florida, where, after remaining one year, and being then senior 1st lieutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery, he resigned in 1835, on account of failing health, after twelve years of service in the Army. Mr. Hassler, while organizing work as Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and seeking qualified officers, tendered to Mr. Farley the position of Assistant in the Coast Survey. This offer was accepted in 1837, and at his decease he was the oldest assistant in the branches of work to which his talents were subsequently devoted. In all the climates of our extended coast, at all seasons, through his advancing years, and without remitting for private affairs, Mr. Farley was ever ready, cheerfully and ably, to perform any field duty committed to his charge, and the Archives of the Survey have been specially enriched by his industry and skill. The words lately uttered by our revered associate in his usual health, and when about to start for the field—"I have lived the allotted time of life; every day is now from God's bounty: I am ready and await my General's call"—are realized in the sad event. We recognize in their import, his fortitude and his exalted sense of duty. In the immediate relations now severed by the death of our friend, the memory of Mr. Farley remains to us a heritage of valued associations, due to his manly qualities, cordiality, and refinement of feeling, and unrivaled kindness in the intercourse of life."

A NEW ambulance recently completed for the United States Marine Hospital, says the *New York Times*, is on exhibition at the warerooms of Mr. M. Curley, No. 111 East Thirteenth street. The general appearance of the vehicle is similar to those in use at Bellevue Hospital. A decided improvement, however, is found in the internal arrangements. A soft leather cushion is substituted for the portable stretcher in use by the former ambulance corps, which covers the floor of the conveyance, and is so arranged as to accommodate two persons in a reclining position, or may be fastened up beneath the seats which extend lengthwise on either side of the vehicle. A medicine chest is provided underneath the seat occupied by the driver, and a pillow, for use in extraordinary cases, is lodged in the space intervening between the chest and the floor. When it becomes necessary this ambulance will accommodate fourteen wounded persons with ease and comfort to the patients. The decorations are in gilt, the word "Ambulance" being painted on either end of the box, and the inscription "U. S. Marine Hospital, 1798-1871," encircling the coat of arms of the service, adorns the sides. A stretcher for conveying wounded persons from scenes of disaster to the ambulance is provided, and is so arranged as to permit its being stowed away under the cushions when not in use. The entire cost of the ambulance on the improved plan will be \$650. The design was furnished by Dr. Heber Smith, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who personally superintended its construction, and contemplates its introduction in all the cities where the service is represented.

THE Austrian war corvette *Friedrich* started lately from Trieste for a tour round the world, in the course of which it will pursue various commercial, maritime and scientific objects. The *Friedrich* is one of the oldest ships of the Austrian navy, having been built some twenty years ago. The crew, including officers, consists of two hundred and eighty persons. The *Friedrich* will proceed by way of Suez, Ceylon, Singapore, Shanghai, Japan, Siam, and then back to Singapore again, where it will await further orders. The necessary apparatus for deep-sea soundings and astronomical, botanical, zoological researches will accompany the expedition, which is placed under the command of Ritter von Osterreicher. Observations are also to be made of the transit of Venus.

**W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.**

From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting, publishing in a book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at moderate prices. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

Exposition Universelle de 1867 à Paris. Le Jury International décerne une mention honorable à W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général N. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale. de l'Exposition.

**WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division
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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. M. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army,
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

"An article on ocean warfare in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* should effect," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "a double service for our naval officers in showing them not only what ought to be more studied, but what may well be much less cared for by them. No one who reads the essay will charge the writer with being anything but a warm friend of the service he addresses; but he enters none the less a strong protest against the misdirection of its present studies into a mere imitation of those proper to the army, to the neglect of what is urgently needed for maintaining our supremacy at sea. While questions (he says) of naval tactics and other branches of naval science are generally disregarded, the abilities of zealous officers and men are directed to mastering the details of those military manoeuvres which are proper enough for the infantry of the British army. A 'naval review' has come, he states in another place, to mean, in the popular language of seaports, not a review of ships, but a battalion of sailors armed with infantry weapons. And he adds his opinion that the labor bestowed in attaining proficiency in these exercises, would, if properly directed, considerably raise the efficiency of our fleets. The fact is that the precedent of the Crimean war, where sailors were found especially useful in the heavy batteries before Sebastopol, has been copied in the Indian mutiny and our other successive campaigns, until a naval brigade has become a recognized portion of our land forces in any expedition. In that to Coomassie we reached the climax of absurdity in this direction by leaving the Twenty-third Fusiliers out of the advance in order to push on the contingent from the coast squadron. Meanwhile, the development of naval tactics is alarmingly neglected, according to the *Edinburgh Review* writer. And we quite agree with his conclusion that those who insist on able-bodied seamen spending their time in learning how to 'march past in double companies' are bound first to show that there is nothing left to teach our officers and men about their ships or the management of them."

THE late General Winfield Scott, says the N. Y. *Sun*, was a man eminently of a practical turn of mind. He profited by the lessons of experience. He had suffered considerably from detraction and misrepresentation as to conversations which had taken place between himself and certain women when no one else was present. He determined that such a thing should never occur again, and he resolved, as a rule of his life, that he would never again have an interview with a woman without having a third person present as a witness. To this determination, once formed, he adhered with characteristic pertinacity, although, by so doing, he sometimes gave very great offence. We remember one instance in which a very highly cultivated intriguing woman, who held confidential relations to a foreign government, was extremely anxious to have a private talk with the old General, but he stubbornly refused, except in the presence of a third person. Would not General Scott's rule be a good one for clergymen to adopt? It would save them from a world of trouble.

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Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 18 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents; Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

THE Black Hills Expedition continues on its way without raising any disturbance, so far as heard from. CUSTER's powerful column overawes the Sioux, who have not yet ventured to attack it. News comes back, from time to time, from the special correspondents of the different papers accompanying the expedition, generally written in the most hopeful and enthusiastic spirit. The latest account comes via Fort Laramie, showing that the expedition must have passed through the Black Hills from the north to the south. The country is described as very beautiful and almost as rich as reported in gold which lies on the surface chiefly. The Bismarck *Tribune* publishes a despatch from its special correspondent giving the latest news from the command. The despatch is dated: "Custer's Black Hills Expedition, August 2, via Fort Laramie, August 8." It says that "the expedition reached the Black Hills on the 1st of August, meeting with no opposition whatever from Indians. The command was in good health and spirits. Two men—both privates—had been lost since the last report. One of them was shot by a member of his company, and the other died of sickness. On July 27, while the expedition was on its march through a valley of transcendent beauty, en route to the western elevations of the Black Hills, it came upon a small Sioux village. The inhabitants numbered about thirty souls, of whom the majority were women and children. The Indians at first appeared to be friendly and willing to aid the expedition in its explorations; but in a few hours the whole party deserted the village and disappeared. Up to the date of the *Tribune's* despatch there had been no fighting with the Indians, and no Sioux but those just mentioned had been encountered. For several days before reaching the hills a most delightful country, fertile, grassy, well timbered and well watered, and abounding in game and in fruits of the minor sort, was crossed. Indications of surface-gold also appeared, and the presence of the metal was satisfactorily established as the command neared the Black Hills. While on the eastward march from Inyan Kara, a peak in Wyoming over 6,500 feet high, towards the hills, the expedition followed a valley redolent with the odors and brilliant with the hues of flowers of more than a hundred varieties, some of them hitherto unknown to the catalogued American flora. Since the command have struck the Black Hills they have been prospecting in a continuous line. The accounts of the beauty, fertility and richness of the regions among the hills are highly enthusiastic. In Custer Valley, as one of the garden spots has been named, and which the correspondent describes as "the most beautiful valley that the eye of man has ever looked on, rich gold and silver mines have been found, both placer and quartz diggings, and the immense section of the country bids fair to prove the American 'El Dorado.' The opinion of the geologist with the expedition, fortified as it is by the gold discoveries that have been made already, is that further and elaborate explorations will verify the most sanguine expectations now entertained regarding the richness of the deposits. For agricultural purposes the whole region is represented as being unsurpassed by any tract on the continent. The march northward to the Little Missouri was to

have been begun on the 6th inst. Hence the expedition will march at once to Fort Lincoln."

The N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent gives the same news substantially, in more detail. Towards the close of his account he says: "In no portion of the United States, not excepting the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky, have I ever found grazing superior to that which grows wild in these hitherto unknown regions. I know of no portion of our country where nature has done so much to prepare homes for husbandmen and left so little for them to do as here. Everything indicates an abundance of moisture with in the space occupied by the Black Hills. Gold has been found in several places, and it is the opinion of those who are giving attention to the subject that it will be discovered in paying quantities. I have upon my table 40 or 50 small particles of pure gold, in size about that of a small pin-head. Most of it was obtained to-day from a single pan of earth, but as we have not remained longer at any camp than one day, it will be readily understood that there is no opportunity to make a satisfactory examination in regard to deposits of valuable minerals. Until further investigation is had regarding the richness of the deposits of gold, no opinion should be formed. Veins of what the geologists call 'bearing quartz' crop out on almost every hillside. All existing geological or geographical maps of this region have been found incorrect. The northward march begins in a few days from this date, and Gen. CUSTER expects to reach Fort Lincoln by the 31st of August."

It will thus be seen that the expedition promises to be worth all of its cost in the value of country retrieved from the Indians. Hitherto, in the uncertainty that veils the Black Hills, the mines have hung aloof from a certain fight, a doubtful "placer." Once let the placer be generally known, and the probabilities are strong that they will flock in by hundreds. From that day, the knell of the Sioux, cruel and fierce as he is, will be tolled, and another generation will see him swept away from his last stronghold, the long mysterious Black Hills.

THE Secretary of the British National Rifle Association has been requested to place at the disposal of the War Office whatever complaints may have been lodged against the Martini-Henry rifle at the recent shooting at Wimbledon. It seems that the original fault possessed by this rifle, when first adopted by the Government, of kicking in a more than ordinary degree, has not yet been overcome. This, however, gives but a faint idea of the real state of feeling in England on the subject of the much abused Martini-Henry rifle. Probably no single weapon ever before issued to English troops has excited so much angry controversy, pro and con, as this same rifle. While it had strenuous friends at its first appearance, and is still praised for its mechanical accuracy when tested from an artificial rest, a perfect storm of growls has arisen over its defects as a service weapon, from the volunteers firing it at Wimbledon. The head and front of the opposition party appears to be Mr. WALLACE DUNLOP, one of the crack shots of Scotland, and captain of the victorious Scottish Eight in the Elcho Shield Match of this year. This gentleman recently came out flatfooted and denounced the new service rifle of the English army as a "miserable malformation." When it was suggested by one of the papers that he used the term in a moment of excitement, Mr. DUNLOP was driven to writing a long letter, in which he reiterates the charge and shows his reasons in a very temperate and convincing way. The sum of his objections, therein expressed is that, as at present mounted, the rifle is subject to a recoil heavier than warranted by the cartridge, that the pull of trigger is variable in the same gun, and that the stock is badly shaped and inconvenient for shooting. All these objections he urges in the following sentences, abridged from his letter to the English *Volunteer Service Gazette*. "The value of a military rifle can best be determined by considering separately its internal and external essentials—the former may include the rifling, chambering and breech-action generally, that on which its being efficient to shoot at all, even from a machine rest, depends; the latter, its sighting, shape of stock, distribution of weight, etc., those points by which alone a marksman is enabled to get the best performance out of the weapon. . . . In

judging of a weapon by its performance in the hands of marksmen, the average of very numerous experiments can alone be trusted, and by such test the Henry rifling has proved by far the best portion of the Regulation arm; it has not, however, been fairly treated in reducing the weight of the barrel. The falling block portion of the Martini is borrowed from the American 'Start' and 'Peabody,' just as the Henry falling block is based on the American 'Sharp.' It offers certain obvious advantages in quick and easy loading, but the spiral spring, the 70 lb. pressure on the rear, and the incessant variations of pull which by accident or design can be produced in the 'Martini,' should have condemned it at once. It is weak, complicated, and mechanically faulty. Up to this point, however, you will have seen no sufficient explanation of the abominable kicking and erratic shooting, in our soldiers' hands, of the 'Martini-Henry.' I now come to the most serious deficiency of the new rifle, and, to prove that I am not taking advantage of merely *ex post facto* experience, may mention that, knowing well the necessities engendered by a charge of nominally 84 grains, but actually often 95 grains of powder, I, four years ago (on 28th July, 1870) addressed a letter to the Small Arms Committee on the much neglected subject of the external details of Army rifles. I had no particular invention or system of my own to advance, but rather a summary of the experience of rifle experts and a few common sense principles, by which to avoid the serious difficulties now experienced. I advocated straightening and lengthening the stock, suiting it to the usual height, shaping the comb to save the cheek, clearing the sights to improve their definition, etc."

It is evident that Mr. DUNLOP known whereof he is speaking. It is also evident that all that is good in the Martini-Henry comes from American models, and that John Bull in taking them has managed to spoil them, as he used to spoil American schooner yachts by altering their rig in time long gone by.

We have been at some pains to examine the disputed weapon and are bound to say that the verdict as to the poor outside is based on facts. Especially is the stock ridiculously short, compelling the head to be lowered to one side in a painful and constrained manner to get any sort of sight. The sights themselves are very coarse. In other points the weapon is a very pretty one, the loading motion being especially simple and beautiful, almost identical with that of our own Connecticut Peabody rifle. After all the short stock will account for much of the excessive recoil, and it is a very easy matter to lengthen it. Still, compared with our own simple serviceable weapons, the Remington and Springfield, especially the former, the Martini-Henry loses much. The gist of the English complaint, however, resolves itself into a great deal of chronic growl over a matter which is easily remedied. The notice of the War Secretary and his free admission of complaints will doubtless bring a cure at last.

We hear that the three Revenue cutters, *Rush*, *Dexter* and *Dallas*, are to be subjected to a series of "dock trials," similar to the well-known Isherwood dock races, for the purpose of showing the relative merits of the compound and simple engines. Some four or five chief engineers of the Navy, supplemented by as many more from the Treasury Department, and attended by a long list of assistants, are assigned to the duty of superintending these races and "tabulating the data." The vessels are each 140 ft. long, 23 ft. beam, 10 feet deep. All three have the same style of boiler, each provided with "double segmental shells" (whatever they may be) and three furnaces, with a total grate surface of 54 square feet. The screws are 8 ft. 9 inches in diameter, with a mean pitch of 14 ft. The *Rush* has a "fore-and-aft" compound engine, with cylinders steam jacketed, which are respectively 24 and 38 inches in diameter, with 27 inches stroke of piston. They are built to work with a steam pressure of 80 lbs. The *Dexter* has a single vertical engine of the "high pressure condensing class," the cylinder 26 inches in diameter, with 36 inches stroke of piston. The *Dallas* has a low pressure engine, with cylinders 36 inches in diameter by 30 inches stroke. The boilers are of sufficient strength to carry 40 lbs. pressure. Exactly what of novelty and value is to be obtained from

trials with this sort of machinery, the operation of which is already so well understood, we are unable to imagine. Besides, it seems a little singular that such experiments should be undertaken now when the new era of compounding the engines of the Navy is already pretty well advanced. Is it possible that there are any doubts as to the success of the reform? We hear rumors (as in the case of the *Swatara* which has just been "compounded" and has made a cruise) that there are. Moreover we think we detect in these proposed "experiments" the enquiring mind of Mr. ISHERWOOD. Highly indignant at the abandonment by the Navy of the "non-expansion principles" which he established at the cost to the Treasury of so many millions, he has set on foot these experiments to try and rehabilitate them, and gather "data" in order to write "some more."

THE most noteworthy foreign military event of the week is the escape from prison of ex-Marshal BAZAINE, the convicted betrayer of Metz. Of course France is in an uproar. One Paris paper asserts that the ex-Marshal was on parole, which he has broken; but the tenor of the rest of the despatches proves that this lowest depth of infamy has been spared BAZAINE. One fact remains, that by his escape he has forfeited the remnant of character that belonged to him, and proved the entire justice of his sentence. Not without reason have we referred to him as the "convicted betrayer of Metz." If ever a soldier had a full and fair trial, in sight of all the world, that soldier was ACHILLE BAZAINE. Everything was in his favor, and he was legally convicted. While protesting his innocence and appealing to posterity for justification, he publicly announced his intention to bear his confinement till France acknowledged her mistake. Now he has stultified himself, admitted himself a paltry felon, and forfeited the respect of all men of honor. His offence was against honor. His escape tears away the last shred of honor remaining to him.

We observe that some of the daily journals, in commenting on the escape, assume that, as a matter of course, the degraded BAZAINE will be received with a welcome at Chisellhurst, and that in the event of a BONAPARTIST restoration, he would probably regain his former dignities. Nothing is more certain than that the recognition of BAZAINE by the BONAPARTISTS, as anything but a degraded traitor, must prove the deathblow to all their hopes in France. On BAZAINE, under the deliberate sentence of a grave military court, rests the main responsibility for the present abject humiliation of France. Any party uniting itself with his fortunes hereafter, must reconcile itself to share his disgrace.

THE Navy Department has prepared and had printed blank bills to be used by officers as vouchers for travelling expenses under the recent act of Congress. These blanks will aid greatly in putting in proper shape the items of expense which will be allowed under the law and the Circular instructions issued by the Department, and will tend to uniformity throughout the service. On examination of them it is apparent that while an officer will be entitled to and receive a liberal allowance for travelling expenses, no opportunity will be afforded, even if such were desired, to make anything more than the actual outlay for travel, etc., while under orders and in the performance of public duty. It is designed that an officer shall travel, if he desires to, in first class accommodations, and enjoy the comfort of first class hotels, but that he shall receive from the Government nothing beyond. It will be an actual and full re-imbursement of the outlay.

Formerly, under the system of mileage, officers very often, when detained, lost money, now they will not; and sometimes they made by it, but now they cannot. Under the old system there was an inducement to despatch business and return to their homes or post of duty; now there is no motive for hurrying the proceedings of a court-martial or any other special service, as living at a good hotel is by no means unpleasant where the locality is acceptable.

THE *Gettysburg* and *Triana* left Washington on the 9th inst. for Annapolis, where they will take in tow the iron-clad *Amphitrite*, and proceed with her to Philadelphia. The monitor is to be overhauled

THE participation by some of our citizens in the expedition sent out by the Japanese Government to the Island of Formosa, is not regarded with kind feelings by the Empire of China. The latter claims to exercise jurisdiction of the Territory of Formosa, and it is understood has entered a protest against the action of those of our citizens who attached themselves to the expedition. It will be remembered that Lieut. DOUGLAS CASSELL of the Navy, lately attached to the Asiatic Station, and who was granted leave of absence, accepted a position under the Japanese Government and accompanied the expedition. General LE GENDRE, an Ex-U. S. Consul, accepted a similar position. The displeasure of the Chinese Government, it is said, is appreciated by our own; and as the action of the citizens of the United States engaged in the enterprise was not authorized or sanctioned by our Government, a disavowal of their acts and prohibitory measures against further proceedings of that nature are about all that can be done.

and repaired, and some alterations are to be made in her to improve her sea-going qualities. She was formerly called the *Tonawanda*. The *Gettysburg* then proceeded on her regular trip to the Navy Yards, New York, Boston and Portsmouth. Returning she will tow the monitor *Miantonomah* from Boston to New York, at which latter place the *Miantonomah* is to be overhauled and made more efficient. The *Lehigh*, at Philadelphia, is to be substitute for the *Amphitrite* at Annapolis. These vessels belong to a class which it is considered desirable to retain in the Navy. Their fighting qualities were tested in the operations on the coast during the late war.

Some, if not a majority of the iron-clads which are to be offered for sale at auction, are not likely to be eagerly bid for. They are, perhaps, worth more for the iron that is in them than for their sea-going or fighting qualities. Many of them are known as Mr. "Stimer's failure," good, perhaps, for harbor defence, but dangerous at sea. The iron-clads at New Orleans are of a better class. They were built on the Western rivers, and are not entirely deficient as sea-going vessels. In these times, comparatively peaceful, the demand for monitors is by no means active, and the Government will be fortunate should it be able to dispose of those offered, if it can even get their worth in iron, and thus save the necessity of breaking them up.

IT is stated that the Navy Department declines to grant permission to officers of the Navy on the active list to engage in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A few weeks since a position quite lucrative and highly complimentary was offered to Captain SHUFELDT, and, later, the command of one of the new steamships now at New York, was tendered to Commander AUGUSTUS P. COOKE, but in both instances permission to embark in the service was refused.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland hold their Eighth Annual Reunion at Columbus, Ohio, on the 16th and 17th of September. The local executive committee having charge of the proceedings are General JOHN BEATTY, Captain L. D. MYERS and Captain WILLIAM McCROY.

A RECENT number of the London Post says: German papers are informed that war between China and Russia must be considered unavoidably and not very far distant. It will probably inevitable "grow out" of the hostilities with Kashgar, for which China has for some years been engaged in preparations. Everything seems to point to an early conflict. China has never been able to forget or forgive the Attalik Ghazee's setting up his own crown. But for the difficulties of moving masses of troops in Western China it would have long since endeavored to punish the rebel chief. It is only the obstacles referred to that have hindered it so long. Now, however, it appears prepared. It has pushed forward 19,000 picked troops to the Kashgar frontier, and in addition placed large garrisons in the towns of Barkerel and Chanis. Troops have, moreover, been concentrated in the north, in Tar-ba-Katai, Kol-do, and Ul-ya-Sutai, which can be readily made available for war with Kashgar. It is proposed to attack the latter country simultaneously from two sides. At St. Petersburg it is believed that in that event Russia would at once come to the assistance of Kashgar, the more so since China is known to be arming also for war with Russia herself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

TACKING SHIP OFF FIRE ISLAND LIGHT.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: I have frequently found the following verses floating about in the scrap books of Naval officers and merchant captains, but do not know that they have ever been published. Their authorship is uncertain, though I have heard them attributed to one of our gallant admirals, famous for his skill as a seaman. But, whoever their author, he was surely a sailor and no less surely a poet, and it is to be regretted if this has been his only attempt to "mount Pegasus." Landsmen, perhaps, will fail to appreciate the poem, but no sailor can read it without a thrill. CRISS-CROSS.

The weather leech of the topsail shivers,
The bowlines strain and the lee shrouds slacken,
The braces are taut, the litle boom quivers,
And the waves with the coming squall-cloud blacken.

Open one point on the weather bow,
Is the light house tall on Fire Island Head;
There's a shade of doubt on the captain's brow,
And the pilot watches the heaving lead.

The ship heads lower before the breeze,
As her broadside fair to the blast she lays;
And she swifter springs on the rising seas,
As the pilot calls, "Stand by for stays!"

Then, "Silence all!" as each in his place,
With the gathered coil in his hardened hands,
By tack and bowline, by sheet and brace,
Waiting the watchword, impatient stands.

And the light on Fire Island Head draws near,
As trumpet-winged, the pilot's shout,
From his post on the bowsprit heel, I hear,
With the welcome call of, "Ready about!"

No time to spare—it is touch and go,
And the captain growls, "Down helm! Hard down!"
As my weight on the whirling spokes I throw,
While the heavens grow black with the storm-cloud's frown.

High o'er the knight heads flies the spray,
As she meets the shock of the plunging sea;
And my shoulder stiff to the wheel I lay,
As I answer, "Aye, aye, sir! Hard a lee!"

With the swerving leap of a startled steed,
The ship flies fast in the eye of the wind;
The dangerous shoals on the lee recede,
And the headlands white we leave behind.

The topsails flutter, the jibs collapse,
And belly and taut at the groaning cleats;
The spanker slats, and the mainsail flaps,
And thunders the order, "Tacks and sheets!"

Mid the rattle of blocks and the tramp of the crew,
Hisses the rain of the rushing squall;
The sails are aback from clew to clew,
And now is the moment for, "Mainsail haul!"

And the heavy yards, like a baby's toy,
By fifty strong arms are swiftly swung:
She holds her way, and I look with joy,
For the first white spray o'er the bulwarks flung.

"Let go and haul!"—tis the last command,
And the head sails fill to the blast once more:
A stern and to leeward lies the lard,
With its breakers white on the shingly shore.

What matters the reef, or the rain, or the squall,
I steady the helm for the open sea—
The first mate clamors, "Belay there all!"
And the captain's breath once more comes free.

And so off shore let the good ship fly—
Little care I how the gusts may blow,
In my forecastle bunk in a jacket dry—
Eight bells have struck and my watch is below.

HYDRAULIC GUNNERY.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: The late numbers of "Naval Science," contain various articles of interest to the Navy, and particularly one on Hydraulic Gunnery.

The introduction of water as a mode of transferring steam power to the point of action is new, and, in the opinion of the writer, preferable to the direct action of steam; but the mode of application to naval gunnery has in it nothing new to the American naval officer, since every idea advanced in the text, or illustrated in the drawings, has been put in successful practice during the late war of the rebellion.

Loading from below deck by depressing the muzzle, even to the small detail of a water-jet to ensure extinction of sparks, was devised by the late Mr. Stevens and practised on board the *Naugatuck*. The plan of lowering the guns, two of 11-in., and entire platform to the deck below, for loading, was adopted by Captain Eads in several of the Western iron-clads; as well also, as taking up the recoil on a steam or air cylinder, and running out and in and loading a 15-in. gun (in 45 sec.) by steam.

Muzzle pivoting the guns so as to get 25 deg. elevation and lateral train, in a fixed turret, with a port no larger than the muzzle, was practised on the monitors *Winnebago* and *Milwaukee* with entire success.

The "disappearing principle" adopted at Elswick, and it is said to be applied to the latest iron-clads, is an exact copy of a plan by Captain J. B. Eads, a model of which has been in the Navy Department for many years. The well-posted U. S. Naval officer has, therefore, little to learn from these articles, which, in the coolest manner, ignore the source of these inventions.

W. N. J.

MAJOR JOHN C. VOGEL, of St. Louis, has received a letter from the War Department, dated August 4, to the effect that on the day previous the President approved Mr. A. Druiting's design for a monument to St. Louis to General Nathaniel Lyon. According to the contract the monument is to be finished by September 1, and it is expected to unveil and inaugurate it in Arsenal Park, September 5.

THE BATTLE OF LEUTHEN.

The battle of Leuthen was fought on December 5, 1757, between the Prussians under Frederick the Great, and the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The Austrian forces consisted of 84 battalions, 72 squadrons of dragoons, 60 squadrons of cuirassiers, 12 squadrons of light cavalry, a total of 80,000. The Prussian forces consisted of 47 battalions and 134 squadrons, total 30,000. France, Austria, Russia and Sweden combined in the hope of crushing the military power of Prussia, and of partitioning the country. Thus nations representing populations numbering over 100 millions declare war against Prussia and place in the field forces counted at 430,000. The population of Prussia was about five millions. The army in the field, thoroughly disciplined and efficient, is 150,000. There are 40,000 troops in different garrisons. In his address to his generals at Parchwitz on the evening of December 3, Frederick said: "It is not unknown to you what disasters have befallen here, while we were busy with the French and Reichs army. Schweidnitz is gone; the Duke of Bevren beaten; Breslau gone, and all our war stores there; good part of Silesia gone; and, in fact, my embarrassments would be at the insuperable pitch, had I not boundless trust in you and your qualities, which have been so often manifested, as soldiers and as sons of your country. Hardly one among you but has distinguished himself by some nobly memorable action; all these services to the State and me I know well, and will never forget. I flatter myself, therefore, that in this case too, nothing will be wanting which the State has a right to expect of your valor. The hour is at hand. I should think I had done nothing, if I left the Austrians in possession of Silesia. Let me apprise you then. I intend, in spite of the rules of art, to attack Prince Charles's army, which is nearly thrice our strength, wherever I find it. The question is not of his numbers, or the strength of his position; all this, by courage, by the skill of our methods, we will try to make good. This step I must risk, or everything is lost. We must beat the enemy, or perish all of us before his batteries. So I read the case; so I will act in it."

The Prussians move in four columns, at daybreak on December 4th, from Parchwitz upon Neumarkt, Frederick riding with the advance guard. He learns that there are 4,000 Croatians at Neumarkt, and sends a regiment to ride quietly round it on both sides, and to seize a strong position in the rear. He then assaults Neumarkt, and captures nearly all the Croatians. Strange to say, he finds, in this advanced position, the Austrian bakery. Prince Charles, from his successes in recapturing Silesia, has become careless. The advance guard, composed of 10 battalions and 34 squadrons, marches by Kemendorf upon Boone, and, under favor of a fog, surprises the Austrian advance post, massacres a part, captures 11 officers and 540 men, and forces the remainder to flight, occupying Boone. Frederick awaits here the arrival of the main body of his army. He rides with his staff to the most commanding point (called Scheuberg) of a range of hills a short distance beyond Boone, and discovers the Austrian army drawn up from Nypern on the right, through Leuthen towards Goblan on the left. Frederick has the great advantage of being perfectly familiar with all the natural features of the ground in this neighborhood, as he had manoeuvred over it during peace. The ground on Austrian right, in advance of Nypern, was obstructed with bogs, and did not lend itself to the attack. It was more favorable towards Leuthen, and still more so near Sagschutz. Frederick decides to force the Austrian left, and to use his favorite order of battle—the oblique order. He orders some regiments of the advance guard to hold Scheuberg, and the range of hills running south of it. He forms the four columns of the main body into two columns, and directs their march southward from Borne, under cover of the hills and the fog, and brings them into order of battle oblique to the Austrian line—the infantry in the centre, and the cavalry on the wings. The country in the neighborhood of the field of battle is an undulating champaign, generally cultivated, and traversed by sluggish brooks. It is dotted with hamlets and patches of fir. The horizon is limited, owing to the character of the ground. The only points of observation are from the wind mills and church steeples, and from these there is a lookout only in certain directions. General Lucchesi, in command of the Austrian right wing, seeing Prussian cavalry in motion in advance of Borne, thinks that his right wing is to be the point of attack, and sends to Prince Charles for reinforcements. They are twice refused him. A third appeal is successful, and General Daun is ordered to reinforce him with the reserve cavalry and a portion from the left wing. The distance to march to reach the right wing is four miles. General Nadasti, in command of the Austrian left wing, has posted his troops skillfully in the neighborhood of Sagschutz—his extreme left thrown back on position, resting upon woods, ditches, and ponds near Goblan. He has a battery of fourteen pieces on a height in rear of the angle of his line, and a strong abatis, well guarded, covering his front.

At noon the Prussians arrive between Neignetz and Lobetintz, where the army is aligned. Frederick, occupying the Lobetintz wind-mill, judges that the opportune moment has come, and gives the command to attack. At one o'clock the battle commences by a cavalry charge by General Liethen. This charge was anticipated by a counter-charge from General Nadasti, which throws the Prussian cavalry into confusion. The Prussian infantry, supporting the cavalry, resist the Austrian attack, and drive back the cavalry. At the same time the Prussian advance guard assaults Sagschutz. This movement is covered by a battery of ten guns. The Prussian advance guard carries the abatis and the village, captures the battery on the heights of Sagschutz, and forces back the Austrian left in confusion. The heavy battery of ten guns is placed by the king's order on the left, to prevent the Austrians

from forming en potence towards Goblan. An advance is now made of the entire Prussian line, edging towards the right. The Prussian cavalry on the right, now finding room and good maneuvering ground, drives back the Austrian infantry beyond the brook that runs into the Weisseritz above Raiten.

Prince Charles now moves forward his reserves from the right to support the left, occupies Leuthen strongly, which now forms a salient, and takes up a new line nearly parallel to the Prussians, and places in position strong battery on a height in rear of Leuthen, whence the ground in advance could be well swept. A furious engagement now takes place for the possession of Leuthen, in which the Prussians finally succeed, but the Austrians still defend themselves vigorously behind it. The Prussian reserve, and left wing refused at Radaxford, are ordered up. This movement exposed the Prussian left flank. Frederick provides for this by concealing cavalry under General Driesen on the flank and rear. General Lucchesi charges the Prussian left flank with cavalry, but is attacked in rear by General Driesen, is killed, and his cavalry dispersed. The Prussian cavalry of the right wing defeats, and drives from the field, the Austrian cavalry of the left wing. This greatly assists the assaults upon Leuthen. General Driesen attacks the Austrian right flank and rear. The Austrians, forced back at all points, endeavor to form a new line between Saara and Lissa, but were too hotly pursued to effect it. Being without cavalry to cover their movements, they lose again large numbers of prisoners, and are forced to retreat in disorder over the bridges of the Weisseritz, of which there are four, at Stabelwitz, Lissa, Goldschmeidendorf and Hermannsdorf. The Prussian cavalry pursues vigorously. After the battle, the Prussians take position between Gukerwitz and Lissa. The King, riding in front, calls for volunteers to pursue the Austrians. Four battalions follow him, and take a number of prisoners at Lissa.

The Austrian losses were: 6,500 killed or wounded, 21,000 prisoners, 116 cannon, 51 flags, and 4,000 caissons. The Prussian losses were 6,000 killed or wounded.

Carlyle says "that Leuthen was the most complete of all of Frederick's victories; two hours more of daylight, as Frederick himself says, and it would have been the most decisive of the century. As it was, the ruin of this big army, 80,000 against 30,000, was as good as total; and a world of Austrian hopes collapsed; and all their Silesian apparatus, making sure of Silesia beyond an if, was tumbled into wreck,—by this one stroke it had got, smiting the corner stone of it as if with unexpected lightning." Napoleon says "this battle is a masterpiece of movements, of maneuvers, and of resolution; enough to immortalize Frederick and rank him among the greatest generals. It manifests, in the highest degree, both his moral and his military qualities."

The position of the Austrians was good, occupying commanding ground, a village, and obstructed ground on the right flank; the left flank resting on a height and a river. The line of operations, the road from Breslau, nearly bisected the front. The position was faulty in having a river in its rear, which could be crossed only by the bridges. The salient errors on the Austrian side were in not making a reconnaissance in force after the advance post at Borne had been driven away, and in sending reinforcements to the right wing from the left before the engagement began. The first error enabled Frederick to gain the desired position on the left unobserved, and the second facilitated the attack which outflanked the Austrian position, and necessitated either the retreat of the entire line or a change of front, with Leuthen as a pivot. Frederick adopted the formation of three ranks for his infantry, and that of two for his cavalry. His dispositions for battle were always with lines deployed and disposed to favor a passage of lines. An exact alignment was preserved in all movements. Great attention was paid to the drill and to the rapidity and ensemble of firing. This battle terminated the second campaign of the Seven Years' War.

(From the *Artillerie Archiv*.)

LEATHER CANNON.

It is generally supposed that leather cannon were invented and first used by Gustavus Adolphus, with the view of facilitating transportation by reason of their light weight. Undeniable evidence, however, of their earlier existence, though of a smaller size, is found in the *Landeshuter Harnisch-Kammer Inventarium*, of 1562, in which mention is made of a "lange lederner Buchse mit Kugel-modell." Although Gustavus Adolphus improved and perfected the leather cannon which he introduced into his army in 1626, and used in the siege of Wormditt, yet neither he nor the German Freiherr Melchior v. Wurbrandt, nor the North British Baron Robert Scot,* can be regarded as the inventors. The invention is evidently of a much earlier date.

A leather mortar for firing shells, on exhibition in the arsenal at Venice, was, the Venetians assert, made in 1340; it is very likely, however, that its origin is somewhat earlier. One is here reminded of the many substitutes for metal ordnance, especially of the wooden cannon (entirely bound with iron hoops), which are frequently mentioned in the period from 1525 to 1530.

The leather cannon varied from one to four pounds. The bore consisted of a copper cylinder, of the thickness of three-fourths of the diameter of the ball used. The length of the cylinder was sixteen ball-diameters, cascabel and breech were screwed into the cylinder. The vent, of copper, was screwed into the breech. The entire length of the bore was covered with iron hoops, over which were wound a number of ropes, which, in turn, were covered with several layers of varnish. Over these layers another round of ropes was wound, and over this was spread a layer of cement.

* Both M. v. Wurbrandt and Baron Scot served in the Swedish army under Gustavus Adolphus.

This process was repeated until the coat was of the thickness of two calibres. The last coating consisted of tarred leather which gave the cannon its name. The charge amounted to one-fourth, rarely one-third, of the weight of the ball; the cannon was loaded only with canister. The canister shot, until that time only used in sieges, was introduced by Gustavus Adolphus into the field service, and consisted mostly of musket bullets, though old pieces of iron were very often used. The shot was put into wooden and tin boxes, linen bags, and sometimes only in rude wicker baskets. The leather cannon of ninety pounds weight, with its light carriage, was easily drawn by two men.

The leather cannon, however, by no means met the high expectations entertained of them. Already in 1681 the Swedes ceased using them, because at the battle of Breitenfeld the cannon not only became so overheated that the charges ignited of themselves, but they also gave only very short and unreliable ranges.

In 1629 a certain Lieutenant Wolf Muller, of Chemnitz, circulated the report that he was in the possession of a secret for the construction of leather cannon which had many and decided advantages over metal ordnance. The Elector of Saxony ordered Colonel von Schwalbach to investigate as to the Lieutenant and his secret. The report of the colonel being favorable—"because owing to their light weight, easy transportation, and saving of powder, as well as the advantages they offer in the field against the enemy, and in mountainous and swampy regions, in which latter places heavy cannon can seldom be used at all, such pieces cannot be too highly regarded, etc." the elector ordered the construction of two leather cannon, for which were given "fifty-seven florins, three groschen ready money; seventeen florins, three groschen for sixty pounds pewter; fifty-one florins, three groschen for two and one-fourth hundred-weights refined copper. Of the copper the coppersmith received two hundred-weights with which he made a tube four and one-half ells long weighing ninety pounds, and used twelve pounds for muzzle and vent. The waste in melting twice amounted to sixteen pounds, the remainder was left to the smith as pay for his work." The trial with these leather cannons could not have been very satisfactory, if we may judge from the following item in a record of weights of the armory at Dresden, June 14, 1630: "Inventory of the weights of copper and pewter of the *buret leather pieces* in the elector's armory at Dresden—Copper, one-half hundred-weight, twenty-six pounds; pewter, thirty-four pounds." No mention being made of them at a later period, we must take it for granted that this one failure was thought sufficient to cool all enthusiasm for leather cannon.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN VINDICATED.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* having cast certain aspersions on the late Admiral Dahlgren, the widow of the Admiral comes to his defence in a letter, in which she says :

My attention has been called to a gossiping letter signed "Janet," published in your issue of May 28, that inadvertently, I trust, makes a statement with regard to Admiral Dahlgren, which it is my duty and my privilege to correct. The "officers" from whom your correspondent obtained her *quasi-information*, so widely at variance with the truth, must have been rather actuated by some personal pique or petty jealousy than by that noble *esprit de corps*, which ever characterizes the brave navy man. I do not pause to meet the broad assertions "that Admiral Dahlgren was the most unpopular man in the service," or "that officers shrank from serving under his command," for these are mere declarations which historic proof may readily contradict.

Like all remarkable men who have had exceptional success, he must have stood in the way of many mediocre men, to whom heaven denied his genius. These ill-natured statements only prove that he did awaken jealousies so keen that they have outlived the sum of his glorious career. He was a strict disciplinarian, and in his rigid and inflexible discharge of duty to the country, it is probable that not a few laggards may "have shrank from service under his command." But I do not hesitate to declare that no public man has had warmer friends among his brother officers than he had.

The terrible fatality of war attended his staff in his long and arduous command of the South Atlantic Squadron during the rebellion. This prolonged command covered a period extending uninterruptedly from July 6, 1863, to June 17, 1865. His first Fleet Captain, Taylor, went home sick, and the departure was regretted. Captain George W. Rodgers, who succeeded Captain Taylor, was killed in battle while attacking Wager, August 17, 1865; and his loss was announced by his chief, not only with the highest eulogy for brave conduct, but with an outburst of sorrow which shows that Admiral Dahlgren bore for his noble comrade the deep affection of a friend. Captain Badger, who replaced Captain Rodgers, soon had his leg shattered, caused by a shot from Fort Moultrie, when on the flag ship engaging Sumter, November 30, 1863. Captain Joseph M. Bradford then took the dangerous position, for Admiral Dahlgren constantly led in his flag ship in the many terrible artillery duels which his fleet had with the most formidable batteries of the rebellion. Captain Bradford retained his position as Chief of Staff until the close of the war, and in the General Order, given June 16, 1865. The Admiral announces to the squadron that he holds his conduct in high estimation, and adds: "I shall never think but with great pleasure and satisfaction of the excellent service which this gentleman has rendered, and the never failing energy and ability with which he has discharged his many arduous duties."

Both these patriots are now no more, but the most friendly and even affectionate regard ever existed between them. This is a hasty but true sketch of Admi-

ral Dahlgren's relations with his Fleet Captains in his long and fearfully trying command during the war.

Admiral Dahlgren left New York December 1, 1866, to take command of the South Pacific Squadron. He was accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Fleet Captain Calhoun, who had commanded the *Wabash* in the South Atlantic, and who had therefore previously served under Admiral Dahlgren. No other officer had declined the place, nor had any one else been asked to accept the position. On May 29, 1867, Captain Calhoun applied to be detached, and the Admiral forwarded his application to Washington.

After the departure of Captain Calhoun Admiral Dahlgren decided to dispense altogether with a captain of fleet. The squadron was small, and the care attendant on its command quite insignificant to one accustomed to such great and severe labor. Then he was actuated by higher motives than mere personal display or comfort. His first thought was always for his country, and in little as in great things, he ever sought to avoid all expenditure of the public means.

Although he was entitled to the services of Fleet Captain, Secretary, Clerk, and, I believe, seven cabin boys for personal use, yet, during the greater part of his command, he voluntarily deprived himself of a Fleet Captain, a Clerk, and at least half the number of domestics assigned him by law. And this he did because he sought to practice a far more rigid economy for his country than he would have enforced in his private affairs. I rejoice to point to his unselfish example, and to be called upon to explain why it was that he was not surrounded by the usual staff assigned to his rank.

Admiral Dahlgren was true in every relation of life. He was a firm friend, a fond father, a faithful husband, but his chiefest loyalty was toward his beloved country. Patriotism was with him not merely a virtue, it was the absorbing passion of his lofty soul. Formed in the heroic mold of the old Roman, a remote future, undimmed by the passions of the present, will doubtless better understand and appreciate his ardent love of country. Those who knew him best could best measure the magnanimity of his nature. I feel compassion for those unfortunate "officers" who may seek to depreciate his enduring claim to the gratitude of the Nation for faithful, invaluable and unstinted service.

MADELINE VINTON DAHLGREN.

THE Indianapolis daily *Sentinel* of July 28th, under the heading of "The Invention of the Age," gives the following history of the invention of the Gatling gun :

The most of our readers are familiar with the history of the "Gatling Battery Gun" by which name the remarkable invention of Dr. Gatling is generally known. The doctor is now a resident of Hartford, Conn., but he was for a number of years a citizen of Indianapolis. He did not practice medicine, but was more or less engaged in active business, and will be remembered as a quiet, reserved gentleman, accredited the possession of very considerable inventive talent. Within, the public was taken by surprise when some twelve years ago it was announced that he had invented a gun which would supersede every known engine of war. The first gun was manufactured in 1862, and was exhibited in Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Washington; and full descriptions thereof were published in the American and European newspapers. As early as October, 1863, Dr. Gatling forwarded a description of his gun to the authorities of France, thus antedating the invention of the French or Belgian mitrailleuse; and, establishing the distinction of having been the first inventor of a machine gun that is of practical use in military operations. In the meantime the Gatling gun had been adopted by the government of the United States, a company organized under the statutes of Indiana, having engaged in its manufacture through the Colt's Firearms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn. Now it is manufactured also by Sir William G. Armstrong and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. Very extensive orders have been filled for England, Russia, Turkey and Egypt, and agencies have been established in Spain and Japan. As may be perceived the "Gatling Battery Gun" is no longer an experiment, but a fully tested and assured success. This success was not attained without the aid of Indianapolis friends, prominent among whom may be named the late Hon. W. H. Talbot, the Hon. Aquilla Jones, Judge Rand and General John Love. To the last named gentleman may be given the principal credit of introducing the gun to public notice. His honorable position in the United States Army, and his high reputation as a private citizen, gave him access to domestic and foreign powers, and commanded general favor. The Gatling Gun Company have shown their appreciation of his services by electing him president of the company. The Gatling gun may be claimed as an Indianapolis invention, and is too well known to our citizens to need description. They have watched its progress with interest from its first inception in the mind of its distinguished inventor to its present perfection when it is known and in use throughout the civilized world. A general idea of its power may be derived from a recent report of a Board of United States Army officers, with Gen. Gillmore at the head.

SENATOR JAMES B. GORDON, in an address at the commencement of the University of Georgia, essayed to explain the failure of the South in the war of the rebellion. His remarks on this point are thus reported: "And just here I am tempted to break the thread of my argument to make a remark which I think ought to be made in this connection. It is this: that this civilization and these institutions, whatever may be said of their evils, were also the sources from which sprung the matchless prowess and self-sacrifice exhibited by the South in the late war. And as I have introduced this subject, let me add also that I mean no mimic re-

gret when I deplore the efforts to place the responsibility of our failure at the door of this or that man, or upon this or that cause. The truth is, we have failed because it was impossible to succeed; and if, with all the experience of both sides, we had the war to fight over again, we should accomplish no more; nor has any other race, under like circumstances, ever accomplished so much in the past, nor can ever accomplish more in the future. What is it you ought to have done that was left undone? You did all that human hands could accomplish, human intellects suggest, human skill devise, or human hearts endure. And you yielded at last only to overwhelming calamities, to crushing impossibilities, to the decree of a destiny as inexorable as death—to resist which you brought public and private economy, public and private devotedness and unitedness, skill, intellect, courage, will, energy, sacrifices, prayers, churches, States, manhood, and womanhood; enduring, suffering, struggling, with a faith, a heroism, and martial spirit, unexampled in history and lustrous in defeat."

A MONUMENT is in course of preparation for the Grand Army of the Republic of Schenectady, N. Y., to be erected in that city in honor of the soldiers from there who fell in battle during the late war. The monument will be surmounted by the figure of a soldier at rest. His belt, cartridge-box, and bayonet have been removed and hang upon a palmetto stump behind and at the right of him, while he himself stands in a posture of easy indifference, resting upon his trusty rifle, the cape of his overcoat thrown back carelessly over his shoulder upon the right side. The entire monument will stand about 21 feet from base to top, the figure being 6 feet high and the monument proper 14 feet. The cost of the work will be \$4,000.

THE London correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says: In addition to the regular luminaries, who are constantly among us and who seem to have settled down into our planetary system, we have brilliant new comers in the persons of General Sickles and his charming wife and daughter. The General, who has taken a house near Queen's Gate, Hyde Park, and who, it is said, intends to reside permanently in London, looks better physically and more at ease mentally than when I used to see him at Madrid in the thick of the Virginian controversy. He is to be seen frequently under the shade of the trees in the Park, smoking his cigar and apparently quite happy. He was taken special notice of by the Queen on his presentation, and Mme. and Miss Sickles were well received at court. Other diplomatic celebrities over here just now are Mrs. Hoffman, wife of the Secretary of Legation at Paris, whose charming nieces, the Misses Livingstone, are much sought after, and the Hon. C. K. Tuckerman, late United States Minister to Greece. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been with us, as has our constant visitor, General Pleasanton, of railroad celebrity. General Dick Taylor, son of ex-President Zachary Taylor, is a great success among us, being high in favor with the Prince of Wales, who takes him about everywhere. Other visitors of distinction are Mr. Arthur and Miss Bissell, from New York; Colonel Dickinson Woodruff, of the United States Army; ex-Mayor Ambrose C. Kingsland, of New York; Mrs. Bliss, of Ohio; Mrs. E. S. Edwards, of Washington city; Captain W. G. Temple and Captain John H. Upshur, of the United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris went away to the country immediately on their arrival, and have scarcely been seen since; but Lady Randolph Churchill (*nee* Miss Jerome) is a great favorite in society.

As far as the *Army and Navy Gazette* can learn, it has been determined that the French Army shall be comprised of 144 regiments of infantry of the line, of three battalions and six companies, two of which will form the depot. In addition there will be 18 battalions of Chasseurs-a-pied, and 6 battalions of Mountain Chasseurs, besides troops for Algeria. The companies will be commanded by a captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, a sergeant-major, 4 sergeants, a quartermaster sergeant, 8 corporals, 2 drummers, a bugler, and 90 privates; in all, 111 men, and a horse for the captain. This is the peace footing. In time of war the company will be increased by a lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, etc., and 128 privates, and will represent a strength of 260 men. The regiment on a peace footing will be composed of 6 field officers, 67 officers of other grades, 326 non-commissioned officers, and will form a total of 1,667 men. On a war footing the regiment will be composed of 3,212 men. The battalions of Chasseurs will be 567 strong in time of peace, and 1,058 in time of war. As far as the other branches of the service are concerned, there will be no changes of any importance except an augmentation of strength.

THE *North-German Gazette* gives prominence to a statement relative to the military manoeuvres recently held at Jönköping, in Sweden, which have been witnessed by German officers who were highly distinguished by the King of Sweden. The semi-official organ states the Swedish troops to have proved themselves models of efficiency, and is evidently desirous to cultivate a feeling of brotherhood between the Teutonic peoples separated by Denmark. It observes that the "glorious traditions and hopeful prospects of Sweden must afford peculiar interest to every German."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PRACTICE FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, August 10th—Thirteenth Infantry.
 Tuesday, 11th—Open practice.
 Wednesday, 12th—Open practice.
 Thursday, 13th—Seventh Infantry.
 Friday, 14th—Open practice.
 Saturday, 15th—Amateur Rifle Club.

CREEDMOOR.—On Saturday, August 1, the fifth competition for selection of team of the Amateur Club to compete with the Irish eight took place with the results given below. Owing to rain, the 1,000 yard shooting was postponed till Wednesday, 5th, when the scores of Saturday were finished, and the sixth competition took place. We append the scores:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

FIFTH SCORE FOR THE SELECTION OF AN AMERICAN TEAM.

Names.	Yards.	Totals.
Henry Fulton	800	50
	900	54-104
Colonel Gildersleeve	800	50
	900	49-99
J. S. Conlin	800	51
	900	48-99
General J. R. Hawley	800	45
	900	50-55
A. Anderson	800	47
	900	47-94
E. H. Sanford	800	48
	900	45-93
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	800	53
	900	40-93
J. T. B. Collins	800	52
	900	40-92
G. W. Yale	800	37
	900	47-84
T. S. Gardner	800	40
	900	43-83
L. Backer	800	41
	900	40-81
L. M. Ballard	800	34
	900	45-79
J. E. Whitley	800	31
	900	47-75
General Dakin	800	43
	900	33-76
A. V. Davis	800	39
	900	33-73
Tragreser	800	31
	900	34-65
B. C. Valentine	800	27
	900	33-60
J. Skiddy	800	24
	900	16-40

WEDNESDAY, 5th.

SATURDAY'S SCORES COMPLETED.

Names.	Totals.	Names.	Totals.
Henry Fulton	126	G. W. Yale	125
J. S. Conlin	125	L. Backer	124
A. Anderson	148	Lient.-Col. Gildersleeve	123
A. V. Canfield	139	L. M. Ballard	119
L. L. Hepburn	134	T. S. Gardner	116
J. T. B. Collins	133	J. E. Whitley	105
E. H. Sanford	129	W. W. Skiddy	59
General Dakin	128		

SCORE OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

Names.	Ranges.	Totals.
R. Fulton	800	52
	900	54
	1,000	49-155
Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve	800	43
	900	52
	1,000	54-149
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	800	47
	900	49
	1,000	40-145
J. S. Conlin	800	46
	900	44
	1,000	49-139
L. L. Hepburn	800	41
	900	46
	1,000	49-136
T. S. Gardner	800	36
	900	44
	1,000	54-134
J. T. B. Collins	800	38
	900	39
	1,000	56-133
L. Backer	800	51
	900	35
	1,000	43-129
E. H. Sanford	800	43
	900	36
	1,000	49-128
General Dakin	800	31
	900	39
	1,000	51-121
G. W. Yale	800	43
	900	45
	1,000	33-121
L. M. Ballard	800	40
	900	35
	1,000	37-112
J. E. Whitley	800	43
	900	39
	1,000	29-104
A. Anderson	800	28
	900	25
	1,000	38-91
W. W. Skiddy	800	31
	900	35
	1,000	6-72

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.—This command was conducted to Creedmoor on Thursday, 6th inst., by Colonel Webster, being the first organization of the Third brigade to shoot at the range this year. While we are glad to record a most excellent state of discipline and subordination in the battalion, we are also forced to say that the shooting was by all odds the most complete failure that has yet been seen on the Creedmoor grounds. We arrived at the range while the men were shooting at 200 yards, passing on our way a very neat and well instructed guard. The sentries were very precise in their salutes, with the exception that they did not seem able to distinguish between field and company officers, making the sergeant's salute indiscriminately. Still, they recognized all passing officers, even to General Varian, who was out of uniform—a great improvement over usual militia sentries. The ranks of the First seem to be still largely leavened with veterans, with all the virtues and faults of the old volunteers. The salute was universal and correct, and officers did not show too much familiarity with the men, while the men kept their distance from the officers. As far as discipline and appearance goes, the First is a model regiment, only needing padding to fill its skeleton.

The shooting, however, was as wild and aimless as that of our greenest regiments during the war, and conducted on exactly the same system—that is, none at all. With a class of men and officers as good as exists in the First there is only one explanation of this—a lack of interest in the practice in the latter, or else a most reprehensible laziness. Half an hour an evening for one week devoted to the study of Wingate's Manual by every officer of the command would have saved the First—the old battle torn Hawkins Zouaves—from the ridicule that accrues to them from their practice of 1874. As an exhibition of shooting it was the merest farce, a farce due solely to the entire ignorance of the very A B C of rifle practice shown by field and company officers, and even by the brigade inspector. No one seemed to know what was the reason they could not get on the targets. Men fired away their seven rounds at random, and every one seemed to think it was all right. One of the queerest features of the practice was the childlike innocence of the officers on the causes of the bad firing. There was no disorder, no chattering, all went on like clockwork, and yet the men could not hit targets 6x6 feet at 200 yards. On one target (No. 8) an amusing incident occurred. After some ten minutes' firing one of the men suggested that probably there was no marker in the butt, and the suggestion was eagerly caught up. It happened that a private individual from another command was practicing at No. 9, and it was suggested by an officer that he be asked to fire a shot at No. 8. He did so, and the red disk came up instantly, to the great amazement of the poor fellows who had been trying in vain to get so much as a poor outer for ten minutes. This was a specimen of the whole firing. What it was the scores will show. Out of 130 men and officers firing at 200 yards only twenty-seven went back to 500, only a single member of non-commissioned staff qualifying. Whenthe whole field and staff, possessing sound bodies and average eyesight, fail to hit an object the size of a small barn door four times in seven shots at 200 yards, the men in ranks can hardly be blamed. The bad shooting of the First battalion is mainly due to the fact that the colonel has not studied rifle practice himself, nor insisted on his officers doing so. Had the most superficial attention been given to the subject the results could not possibly have been so poor. The team score of the very best shots in the regiment only amounts to 251 out of 480 points or 52 per cent. That of the whole number that qualified to go back, twenty-seven men, is only 463 points out of a possible 1,080, or 42 per cent. The only pleasant feature to record about the scores is their entire honesty. The men of the First battalion are the worst shots in the whole National Guard, so far shown, and they don't try to hide it by a cooked score. Next year we trust that Colonel Webster will devote a little time to Win-gate, for his own credit. We append the scores:

MEMBERS FIRING.

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Field and staff	6	1
Company A	30	9
Company B	17	3
Company C	15	3
Company E	11	2
Company G	28	4
Company H	23	5
Totals	130	27
Names.	Ranges.	Scores.
Private Zettler, Co. H.	200	2 2 2 3 2 2 11
	500	2 3 4 2 2 13 24
Private Sackett, Co. G.	200	0 3 2 3 3 11
	500	3 0 3 3 12 23
Captain Ostman, Co. B.	200	3 2 3 2 2 12
	500	2 0 2 3 4 11 23
Private Gearan, Co. G.	200	2 2 2 2 2 10
	500	2 0 3 4 12 22
Private Shaefen, Co. B.	200	3 2 2 3 3 13
	500	3 0 3 0 9 22
Private Scott, Co. A.	200	3 3 2 2 2 12
	500	2 0 4 3 0 9 21
Sergeant Toellner, Co. A.	200	3 0 0 2 3 8
	500	3 4 3 0 9 13 21
Captain Spencer, Co. A.	200	2 2 2 2 0 8
	500	3 2 3 2 3 13 21
Sergeant Smith, Co. H.	200	2 2 2 2 4 12
	500	4 3 0 0 0 7 19
Sergeant Humteman, Co. A.	200	2 2 2 3 0 9
	500	0 0 3 3 4 10 19
Drummer Austin, Co. H.	200	2 4 2 3 2 13
	500	0 2 0 0 3 5 18
Private Peifer, Co. B.	200	3 4 3 3 2 15
	500	0 3 0 0 0 3 18
Sergeant Perrel, Co. A.	200	2 0 2 3 2 9
	500	0 2 2 2 4 8 17
Captain McShane, Co. E.	200	2 2 2 0 2 8
	500	2 0 3 0 4 9 17
Drum-Major Goodrich	200	2 3 0 3 3 11
	500	0 0 2 0 3 5 16
Fifer Quinn, Co. A.	200	2 4 3 2 0 11
	500	0 0 2 0 3 5 16
Private B. Zettler, Co. H.	200	2 2 2 2 2 10
	500	0 0 3 0 0 6 16
Private McConnn, Co. A.	200	0 2 0 3 3 8
	500	0 2 2 0 0 7 15
Private Everson, Co. A.	200	2 2 2 2 3 11
	500	0 0 0 2 2 4 15
Private Brush, Co. E.	200	2 2 2 3 0 9
	500	0 0 2 0 0 6 15
Private Reuhland, Co. C.	200	2 3 2 0 3 10
	500	0 0 0 3 0 3 13
Sergeant Hoffman, Co. H.	200	2 0 2 4 2 10
	500	0 0 0 0 0 3 13
Sergeant Kelly, Co. G.	200	2 2 4 0 0 8
	500	0 0 0 2 3 5 13
Private Clemens, Co. C.	200	2 0 2 2 4 8
	500	0 0 3 2 0 5 13
Captain Walton, Co. G.	200	2 2 2 3 3 12
	500	0 0 0 0 0 6 12
Private Worth, Co. A.	200	2 2 0 2 2 8
	500	3 0 0 0 0 3 11
Private Pletsch, Co. C.	200	0 4 0 4 0 8
	500	0 0 0 0 0 3 11

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—The regimental team made the following score for their command while practicing at Creedmoor on Tuesday, August 4, at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range:

SCORE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TEAM.

Names.	Yards.	Totals.
Captain H. B. Smith, Co. D.	200	16
	500	17-33
Private Emil Yager, Co. B.	200	18
	500	17-33
Captain J. T. Van Rensselaer, Co. E.	200	18
	500	16-31
Sergeant A. Wood, Co. D.	200	14
	500	17-31
Lieutenant T. D. Rich, Co. C.	200	19
	500	16-29
Private T. J. Dolan, Co. D.	200	14
	500	15-29
Sergeant W. C. Reddy, Co. D.	200	14
	500	14-28
Private James Gault, Co. E.	200	12
	500	15-27
Sergeant T. J. Harte, Co. C.	200	10
	500	16-26
Private G. A. Banta, Co. D.	200	12
	500	14-26
Adjutant Wm. H. Murphy	200	18
	500	12-25
Captain G. S. Burns, Co. B.	200	11
	500	13-24

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, commanded by Colonel and Brevet Major-General Jourdan, proceeded to Creedmoor on Monday, 10th inst., for target practice. The day was about as fine and favorable for shooting as could well be desired, and the regiment was in excellent order, and apparently composed of the best materials. The men had much the appearance of those in the best New York regiments, and seemed to be very obedient to orders. The Thirteenth took the 8:20 train, and arrived at Creedmoor about 9 o'clock. Then considerable delay ensued, as is always the case with a regiment fresh at Creedmoor. Hardly an officer or man had ever been there before, and everything was strange to them. Even the system of marking was new to almost all. Of armory target practice the men had had none, although sighting drill and candle practice had been cultivated. That the advantages of the last have not been overrated is evidenced by the fact that those men of the Thirteenth who have been most successful at candle practice made no misses. That candle practice alone will not make a good shot, is equally clear from the low scores made by the command in general. The Thirteenth deserve credit for their visit to Creedmoor. While the firing was by no means good, it was by no means poor, but well up to the firing of most regiments, as far as average goes. Out of 193 men firing at the 200 yard range 53 were able to go back, and the field and staff shot very fairly. When the latter is the case there is always a good prospect for the regiment, as showing that those in authority take interest in rifle practice, without which no progress is possible. The team score was quite low. This was to be expected. While sighting drill and candle practice will enable most men to make an average of outers, the scoring of centres and bull's-eyes demands practice in the field, or at least in the armory, and this the Thirteenth has not had. This year's practice has been full of instruction in one thing—the entire revolution that has been effected in infantry fire since the general use of the breech-loader, and the establishment of the European musketry schools. The case of the First battalion, in another part of our columns, will illustrate very well the old style of doing things during our late war. Here was a regiment full of veteran volunteers, with a fine war record, obedient and well drilled, and firing just as our average infantry regiments used to fire in action. Probably none of the men ever realized before how many of their bullets they threw away. Put such a regiment opposite one of the same strength like the Seventy-ninth, and the disparity would become evident in the first volley, where ninety men would fall in the one regiment, to only twenty-seven in the other. The practice of the present year will open the eyes of many men to this important result of sighting drill and proper target practice, and next year will in all probability see a great change in the practice of all our regiments. After a certain point, progress will be very slow. It has been found so in England, where the average that at first mounted so rapidly, has remained stationary ever since. This fact should be encouraging to green regiments at Creedmoor for next year's results. While the "crack" shooting regiments have nearly reached the limit attainable by ordinary human nature, the poorer ones have only to persevere in the study of Wingate's Manual and the assiduous practice of sighting drill to make wonderfully rapid progress. This will undoubtedly be the case with the Thirteenth. This year the score of their best twelve is only 241; and their best individual scores, those of Surgeon Moore and Lieutenant Kempton, of Company D, are only 24 each.

Companies D and F had handsome badges to be shot for on the score which they were respectively to make in the regimental practice. Company F has a very nice gold badge made in the form of a Maltese cross, hung by a gold chain suspended from the company's initial letter. A faithful copy of this badge, about six inches in diameter, and tastefully composed of the humble but useful leather, was also put up for competition, to console the worst shot in the company. It occasioned a second competition between two of the company, each of whom made a "string of duck's eggs." In shooting off the tie the winner, firing at one target, hit the number above another, about sixty feet off. The leather medal became his by acclamation. The badge of Company D is a tastefully gotten up cross, made out of four cartridge shells, mounted in silver. Lieutenant Kempton, who won the Company D badge on a score of 24 points, declined to receive it, and ceded his rights to the next best

shot in this match, Private Pitts, who scored 18 points. The Company F badge was won by Private Jones on a score of 21 points.

General Dakin, Colonel Farnham, of Poughkeepsie; Colonel Roehr, Thirty-second regiment, National Guard; Major Denslow, Inspector of Musketry, Fifth brigade, and some other distinguished officers were on the grounds.

The troops returned in good order to Hunter's Point by the 4:42 o'clock p. m. train.

REMINON DIAMOND BADGE.—The fourth competition for this valued token elicited the best shooting yet seen at Creedmoor, two members making a tie of no less than 86, nearly 87 per cent. of the possible score. The weather at first unfavorable, cleared when the match was nearly over.

REMINON DIAMOND BADGE—FOURTH COMPETITION.						
No.	Name	500 yds.	Tot.	800 yds.	Tot.	1,000 yds.
1.	A. V. Canfield, Jr.	44 4 3 3 3 3 24	44 4 3 3 3 3 36	44 4 3 3 3 3 32	44 4 3 3 3 3 34	44 4 3 3 3 3 32
2.	J. T. B. Collins	34 4 3 4 4 4 26	34 4 3 4 4 4 32	34 4 3 4 4 4 32	34 4 3 4 4 4 34	34 4 3 4 4 4 32
3.	Captain J. Bodine	43 3 4 3 3 3 23	43 3 4 3 3 3 23	43 3 4 3 3 3 23	43 3 4 3 3 3 25	43 3 4 3 3 3 23
4.	L. C. Hepburn	43 3 4 3 3 3 24	43 3 4 3 3 3 24	43 3 4 3 3 3 24	43 3 4 3 3 3 25	43 3 4 3 3 3 24
5.	Gen. T. Dakin	24 4 4 4 4 4 24	24 4 4 4 4 4 24	24 4 4 4 4 4 24	24 4 4 4 4 4 27	24 4 4 4 4 4 24
6.	A. Anderson	43 4 4 4 3 3 26	43 4 4 4 3 3 26	43 4 4 4 3 3 26	43 4 4 4 3 3 27	43 4 4 4 3 3 26
7.	John Tracy	24 3 3 3 3 2 18	24 3 3 3 3 2 18	24 3 3 3 3 2 18	24 3 3 3 3 2 18	24 3 3 3 3 2 18
8.	John Backer	43 3 3 3 3 23	43 3 3 3 3 23	43 3 3 3 3 23	43 3 3 3 3 26	43 3 3 3 3 23
9.	Henry Fulton	34 0 4 3 2 25	34 0 4 3 2 25	34 0 4 3 2 25	34 0 4 3 2 28	34 0 4 3 2 25
10.	D. Washburn	34 0 4 3 2 18	34 0 4 3 2 18	34 0 4 3 2 18	34 0 4 3 2 23	34 0 4 3 2 18
11.	Y. F. Miller	32 4 3 3 2 22	32 4 3 3 2 22	32 4 3 3 2 22	32 4 3 3 2 25	32 4 3 3 2 22
12.	F. P. Miller	32 4 3 3 2 16	32 4 3 3 2 16	32 4 3 3 2 16	32 4 3 3 2 19	32 4 3 3 2 16
13.	A. H. Henry	34 3 4 3 2 30	34 3 4 3 2 30	34 3 4 3 2 30	34 3 4 3 2 32	34 3 4 3 2 30
14.	Thos. Loyd	32 4 3 3 2 18	32 4 3 3 2 18	32 4 3 3 2 18	32 4 3 3 2 20	32 4 3 3 2 18
	Rifle used	Retired	Retired	Retired	Retired	Retired

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This command will assemble in fatigue uniform, (white gloves), with one day's rations, at the armory, on Monday, August 17, at 6:30 a. m., for parade and target practice at Creedmoor, Long Island. The field and staff will parade dismounted. The commissioned officers will assemble in citizens' dress at the armory on Friday, August 14, at 8:30 p. m. The following changes in this command are announced: Honorable discharged, Private Peter Loeb, Company C, on surgeon's certificate of disability, July 11, 1874; Private Louis Kessel, Company E, expiration of term of enlistment; returned to the ranks, Company G, on his application, Quartermaster Sergeant Wm. Clemens; reduced to the ranks, Corporal Charles Parker, Company F; expelled, Company A, A. Benkesser, Charles Albrecht, Melchior Kessler, John Simon, Fred. Wahl; Company B, James Kunz, Edward Mergel, J. Rausch; Company E, August Baum, Frederick Henry, Philipp Knoll; Company F, Philipp Kreuscher, H. Knoop, Christ. Bruns; to be dropped from roll, Company A, Charles Quast and Phillip August, left State; Company B, J. Bohnhag, left State; Company E, Charles Hack, left State; Company F, G. Bottmann and George Wagner, by sentence of court-martial.

OLD GUARD.—On Thursday 6th inst. this command assembled at the Astor House at 6 a. m. to the number of about sixty men, and accompanied by Leusch's Eleventh regiment, band, forty pieces, proceeded to the Long Branch boat on their way to Pleasure Bay, where their annual clam bake was held.

On arriving at the Branch, stages were taken and a start made for the West End Hotel; the ride being a perfect ovation. From every hotel and cottage the inhabitants showered upon the Guard every possible token of welcome. The West End being reached, breakfast was taken, and a rest until 12 o'clock. Signal having sounded, the command again embarked for Pleasure Bay. The clam bake was not up to the usual standard as regards the eatable portion of it, but the feast of reason was most happy and enjoyable in the evening. The Guard visited the President, who, by the way, had met them on their journey to the Bay in the morning, and who responded to their hearty cheer most graciously. At about 11 o'clock p. m. the return was sounded, and with regrets at not being able to prolong the pleasures of the day the line of march homeward was taken up.

Among the guests present were Mayor Stokely of Philadelphia, Sheriff Sands of the same city, Major Pontier Fifth Maryland N. G., Hugh Hastings of New York, and the never absent veterans of Guard, Captain Buckland and Allen, Lieutenant Gurney and Frederick, also General Hatfield and Privates Aspil, Hay, Booth, Chatterton, Chaffee, Catlin, Block and others. All honor is due to Major McLean for the able manner in which he presided over the festivities of the occasion, and President Henriques' assistance could not have been replaced, he making the speech of the day.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

CAPTAIN Turner, of the Seventy-first, has resigned, and his resignation has been forwarded to Albany.

SECOND Lieutenant Stillwell, of the Twenty-second, has resigned, and his resignation has been forwarded.

FIRST Lieutenant Joseph Henry, of Battery K, has resigned, and his resignation has been forwarded to Albany.

PRIVATE George Schumann has been elected second lieutenant of Company F, Eleventh Infantry.

The First division examining board consists of Colonel J. H. Budke, Third Cavalry; Colonel Porter, Twenty-second regiment, and Colonel Mitchell, of General Shaler's staff.

NOTICE has been received from the Adjutant-General's office that the uniform fund of the First division has been apportioned for the year.

CAPTAIN Kent, the commander elect of the Washington Guards, has been ordered before the division examining board of the First division. We wish him a safe deliverance.

BATTERY B, of the First division, will go into camp at East York, on the 24th inst., to remain three days. This is one of the few places in our vicinity where artillery practice is possible, and Battery B expects to improve the occasion.

—The trouble about the 600 cartridges supposed to be lost in the Ninety-sixth Infantry turns out to be very easily explained. The regiment never drew them. They tried to draw 3,000, and the requisition was only approved for 2,500. The extra hundred was fired away.

The First division staff undergoes some changes this month. Colonel Cheesboro's resignation occasions a general move up. Lieutenant-Colonel Denny is appointed assistant adjutant-general. Robert T. Belknap is appointed major and engineer officer, vice Denny, promoted. Charles Waterus becomes captain and commissary of subsistence.

The headquarters of the Third brigade have been removed to the armory of the Eighth regiment, 229 West Twenty-third street. Monday nights are designated as headquarters nights. In the event of prompt action being required in the transmission of important communications, they can be forwarded to the office of the chief of staff, No. 18 Dey street. Brigade Inspector O. F. Wentworth is appointed acting inspector of rifle practice.

The resignation of Colonel Cheesboro' from the First division staff occasions universal regret. This officer has made so many friends by his prompt and efficient style in business, with his uniform courtesy, that his loss will be felt by many. Colonel Cheesboro' entered the staff as captain and A. C. S. October 21, 1867; was appointed ordnance officer October 14, 1868; made division inspector December 19 of the same year, and chief of staff June 20, 1870.

In giving the scores of the Klein Troop and Washington Grays in last week's issue, it seems that a score was allowed in the best twelve of each that was not allowable there. In the Klein Troop, Major Avery's 28 has to come out, the major being only an honorary member. The blank is supplied by the 25 of another member at the foot, making the total score three less, or 327. In the Grays Captain Wiley's score comes out, he being no longer a member. The score loses 24 and gains 18, leaving it 26 instead of 270.

COMPANY K, of the Ninth, enjoyed themselves in their Passaic camp, and found the duty of the greatest benefit. We hear excellent accounts of them in the New Jersey papers. The time will soon come, we hope, when all the National Guard of New York will be enabled to take its turn at camp duty under State auspices, instead of, as now, being compelled to pay their own way. One week's camp is worth two years' drill, if the camp is properly carried out. In this matter Connecticut and Massachusetts are a long way ahead of New York.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. Mitchell, rifle practice inspector of the First division, ought to make a first class instructor, if shooting is any gauge of qualifications, which it undoubtedly is. Without any previous practice other than an occasional visit with a regiment to the range, this officer made two of the hand-somest scores at 500 yards ever made on the grounds. They were made on the occasion of the visit of the First division cavalry to Creedmoor, after the 300 yards practice was over. With a Remington sporting rifle Colonel Mitchell fired five shots. Result, 44 4 3 3. He fired a second string at same distance. Result, 44 4 4 4. Total 88 points out of a possible 40. Hardly one of the best shots of the Amateur Club can beat this, and few can come near it.

The Irish American Rifle Club formed last week promises to be a "regular tearer." The president, General Miller, is one of the few Europeans living who has served in the Mexican Army, where he was colonel and brevet brigadier-general of artillery under Juarez. The vice-president, Mr. Bethel Burton, is well known as "Old Safety" at Creedmoor, from his habit of making unlimited bull's-eyes at all ranges. For the worshipful secretary, who does not know the redoubtable Adjutant Murphy, of the Twelfth, the smartest adjutant in the First division, and a good shot. The executive committee includes the now historic O'Kerry, of the Herald, who put the Spaniards to such inconvenience in Cuba a few months ago. Altogether the Irish-American Club promises to be a broth of a boy, and we hope it may never want a friend and a bottle to give him.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York, during the month of July, 1874:

Inspector General's Department—Governor Morris, Jr., A. I. G. and Gen. Insp. of Rifle Practice, with the rank of colonel. Fifth Division—Lieut.-Col. Franklin Brandreth, Insp. R. Prac. Sixth Division—Lieut.-Col. James Manning, Insp. R. Prac.; Major Thomas McCann, A. D. C.; Col. Henry D. Didiama, surgeon; Capt. George W. Lowery, A. D. C.

Thirteenth Brigade—Capt. John S. Heath, ordnance officer.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—John A. P. Walker, first lieutenant.

First Battalion—William A. Turner, first lieutenant; Eugene Miz, captain.

Ninth Infantry—Oliver G. Prescott, second lieutenant; Joseph J. Springer, second lieutenant; James Henderson, second lieutenant.

Twenty-first Infantry—Wm. J. Bradley, first lieutenant.

Thirteenth Infantry—Henry D. Dumont, second lieutenant; James H. McDonald, second lieutenant.

Twenty-first Battalion—Clifford Coddington, lieutenant-colonel; Edward O'Reilly, major.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Peter Wagner, captain.

Forty-fourth Battalion—Captain M. Benjamine Brown, A. C. S.; Edward G. Briggs, first lieutenant; Benjamin G. Southee, second lieutenant; Frank E. Coleman, first lieutenant.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Alonzo D. McMaster, Jr., second lieutenant.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—John H. Klaathaa, captain.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Augustus Voss, first lieutenant; Barney Leichtle, first lieutenant.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Geo. D. Emmerson, captain; Richard W. Boorman, first lieutenant.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

First Brigade—James L. Anthony, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, July 30.

Eighteenth Brigade—William Martin, brigadier-general.

Twenty-first Division—Harvey S. Bedell, major and judge-advocate, July 30.

Separate Troop, Twenty-fourth Brigade—J. Daniel Moschell, second lieutenant, July 30.

Squadron of Cavalry, Ninth Brigade—Edward Mulcahey, first lieutenant, July 30.

Seventh Infantry—F. A. Goodwin, first lieutenant, July 30.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—P. M. Mulcahey, captain, July 30.

Fifty-first Infantry—Michael Foley, Major, July 30.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—George W. Wyman, first lieutenant, July 30.

Seventy-first Infantry—H. C. Lockwood, lieutenant colonel, July 30.

CONNECTICUT.—In compliance with Brigade Orders, the Second Infantry, C. N. G., will assemble at headquarters on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., in full uniform, with knapsack, to embark for Niantic, Conn., for six days encampment. The men will provide themselves with suitable underclothing, an extra pair of boots or shoes and white gloves, also one pair white trousers.

In the temporary absence of Colonel Hoyt from the State, Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild has issued a General Order for the assembling of the Fourth regiment at Niantic, Conn., on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1874, for a six days' encampment, in connection with the Second regiment. Officers and men will appear in full uniform. The election of first and second lieutenants of Company D, (Burnside Guard), Fourth regiment, Norwalk, by reason of the resignation of Lieutenants E. M. Wheeler and James A. Brown, resulted in the choice of William M. Raymond, first lieutenant and A. A. Bettis, second lieutenant. W. F. Wardwell was promoted to first sergeant, D. O'Connor, third sergeant, John H. Kidney, fourth sergeant. Thomas T. Wilson was elected corporal. The company have received their knapsacks and blankets from the quartermaster general.

The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery are to make a two days' excursion and encampment at Oakland Beach on the 21st

and 22d. The U. T. A. have accepted an invitation to become their guests on the occasion.

The Albany Burgess Corps and First Light Infantry, Providence, are to make an excursion to Newport this month. The Newport Artillery are to receive and entertain them. The Newport boys are an ancient body (1771), and know how to entertain. We expect to be able to pay a visit to the brigade camp before the close of the appointed week, and tell our readers how they do things in the Nutmeg State.

Quartermaster General Green and Brigadier General Crawford go to Niantic on Wednesday the 19th for the purpose of laying out the camp and to arrange the details generally for the coming week under canvas.

The eighth annual reunion of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers will be held at Bridgeport, Thursday, September 3, 1874. The association will assemble at the Bridgeport Hall, Depot at 10:30 a. m., and proceed to Waller's Hall, where a business meeting will be held. The citizens of Bridgeport have kindly tendered them a reception, and at the conclusion of the business meeting the association will, under escort of Company B, Fourth regiment, C. N. G., Captain Henry North, commanding, march to the Opera House, where an address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Clarke. An oration will be delivered, and a poem read by Colonel Samuel B. Sumner. Immediately after the above exercises, a dinner provided by the citizens, will be served at Franklin Hall, immediately adjoining the Opera House. Dinner tickets and badges will be issued during the meeting at Waller's Hall, to members of the regiment and their families. Music by the Wheeler and Wilson band. Owing to the encampment of the State militia, at Niantic on August 25th, and the necessary absence of many members and the Wheeler and Wilson band, the executive committee has deemed it advisable to change the day of the annual reunion to Thursday, September 3, the anniversary of the day of leaving Bridgeport for the seat of war.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The line officers of the Eighth regiment met at the headquarters of the regiment August 3, for the purpose of filling the vacancies caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Porter of Beverly and Major D. W. Low of Gloucester. Adjutant A. Hun Berry of Lynn was chosen lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Charles B. Ayer of Company B, Newburyport, major.

During the past week the following changes have been made in the militia:

Conditional Commissions.—Company C, Second regiment, Captain Charles E. Bruce of Stockbridge, July 30, vice Draper, discharged; Second Lieutenant Henry S. Dean, vice Goodell, discharged; Company B, Second regiment, First Lieutenant, Solomon of Westfield, July 31, vice Smith, discharged; Company I, Third regiment, First Lieutenant Bradford Morse of Brockton, July 23, vice Packard, discharged; Eighth regiment, Company C, Second Lieutenant George A. Green of Marblehead, July 23, vice Homer, discharged; Company G, Ninth regiment, Captain Dennis Donovan of Boston, July 28, vice Harrington, discharged; Company A, First battalion of Cavalry, Captain Cyrus C. Emery, July 28, vice Neale, discharged; First Lieutenant George S. Holt, July 28, vice Emery, promoted; Second Lieutenant Myron D. Horton, July 28, vice Holt, promoted.

Appointments.—Eight regiment, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles C. Fry, August 3, vice Berry, promoted major; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Augustus Brown of Salem, August 3, vice Fry, appointed adjutant; Second battalion of Artillery, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, George W. Russell of Lawrence, August 1, vice Robinson, discharged.

Discharged.—Sixth regiment, Company I, Second Lieutenant Michael Murphy of Lawrence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. AND C. T., Fort Bridgeman, Texas, asks: "Are there any colored officers in the British army? If so, what are their different ranks?" Answer. There are none higher than non-commissioned officers of negro descent. In India, among the Sepoys, the Hindoo officers are Subadars, Junahdars, and Havildars, or first and second lieutenants and sergeants, also naiks or corporals. In France alone there is any liberality shown to colored races in the army. General Yusuf was an Arab, and there are men of all tinges of color in the Troupes Etrangères.

OLD FOOT, Willett's Point, August 3, asks us to decide a bet whether buglers or trumpeters are allowed in the Engineer Battalion or not? Answer. From the Army Register it seems not. Eight "musicians" appear in the battalion, but no "trumpeters." The musicians are probably drummers.

HOSPITAL STEWARD, Fort Tularosa, N. M., asks us to give the mail management in his department a notice, on account of its irregularity and unreliability. We fear it would be useless. The mail service on the frontiers must be for many years unreliable and expensive. It will remain so, till Government follows General Pope's plan and removes all the Indians. In the meantime, soldiers must grin and bear it.

UNA AMIGA writes: "Will you permit me to add to my indebtedness for information obtained through the JOURNAL, by telling me if any troops were brought into the city to quell the draft riot of 1863?" Answer. A reference to the Adjutant-General's Report of 1864, S. N. Y., will give the full details. Briefly, the troops used were the small remnant of the First division, N. G. S. N. Y., that had not gone to Pennsylvania, the United States detachments on service in New York harbor, and the greater part of the Second division from Brooklyn. Generals Sandford and Duryea were in command of New York and Brooklyn. A full account from either of these gentlemen could probably be obtained, but our limits forbid us to give it in this column. Later we shall give a further account.

JOHN CEPLECHAS, Fort Snelling, Minn., July 23, writes: "Par. 187, Infantry Tactics says: 'The fire by file begins simultaneously on the right of each four.' Does not that refer to the right hand man of each rank—the ranks being open? Par. 188 says nothing to that effect. Nor do I think it is to be found any where else in tactics. Please let me know if the fire by file in single or double rank is to commence simultaneously on the right of each set of fours." Answer. Par. 187 refers to the troops in double rank at open order. Par. 188 being in the school of the soldier refers to single rank in the first stages, double rank later (Par. 73, foot of p. 20.) A file is two men or more, one behind the other. If you look at Par. 106, 6, 7, 8, in connection with above, you will see that the school supposes a single set of fours only. 187, being in the school of the company, announces that the fire begins on the right of each four. That is whether in single or double rank.

ABIN, W., asks: "If there were at any time (500,000) five hundred thousand men in the Army of the United States?" Answer. over a million, on paper at the close of the war.

INQUIRER says: "I joined the New York State National Guard in July, 1866. If I take my discharge, through expiration of term of service, am I subsequently exempt from jury duty?" Answer. Under Par. 253 of the State Military Code, you are forever exempt.

J. H. W., Fort Macon, N. C., asks: "Whether an enlisted man's transportation is reckoned on his full monthly pay at the time of his discharge, taking in of course his retained pay? A private getting \$18 a month when enlisted, would receive \$16 a month when discharged. In summing up his transportation money, would his daily pay be reckoned on \$16 a month?" Answer. It would.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Khedive of Egypt has presented to the Sultan an ironclad frigate, which the former recently ordered to be constructed in England.

It is expected that the Bessemer saloon steamer will be floated at Hull before the end of next month, and will be ready immediately to commence the Channel service.

ACCORDING to the Vienna papers the emperor of Germany, in congratulating the emperor of Austria, recently said, "I hope for the renewal of our old companionship in arms to secure peace for many years, which is equally desired on all sides."

In France the National Assembly has just voted a sum of 88,500,000 francs, say \$17,500,000, for the commencement of a series of works destined, for the most part, to protect her Eastern frontier, no longer secured by Metz, Strasburg, and other places which the fortune of war has given over to the Germans.

THE Spanish Government has decreed the formation of eighty battalions of a special reserve, composed of 125,000 single men and widowers between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five. The price of exemption is fixed at 1250 pesetas. These battalions are to be incorporated between the 23rd and 30th of August.

THE next volume of the German official history of the late Franco-German war is to be published in October, or at earliest very late in September. It has for its subject the battles of St. Privat and Gravelotte on August 17 and 18, and will exceed in length the volumes already in the hands of the public.

BISMARCK has been honored by a despatch from the emperor of Germany and the king of Bavaria jointly. These are the imperial and royal words: "May you, dear prince, find consolation and satisfaction in the retrospect of an illustrious past, which has made knaves your enemies and honest men your friends."

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, private advices from the Channel Squadron mention that the *Devastation* "still retains the character of being a very unhealthy ship, notwithstanding the care and expense that have been bestowed upon her ventilation. In addition to this most unsatisfactory feature, she is also said to be swarming with rats, which at night literally take possession fore-and-aft."

THE London *Times* says that the Lords of the Admiralty have sent a very handsome acknowledgment to Sir William Palliser, informing him of the adoption of his armor bolts for use in the ironclad Navy. Their Lordships have been further pleased to intimate that the Palliser converted guns and chilled projectiles continue to maintain their efficiency, and that their employment is annually becoming more extended in the Navy.

THE *Revue d'Artillerie* hears that recent experiments have decided the Russian authorities to adopt the *Charokh*, as the projectile *par excellence* of the field artillery. In future, it will form three-fourths of ammunition in the field artillery equipment of the Russian Army. The *Charokh* is an elongated projectile, of peculiar make, designed to unite the advantages possessed by elongated projectiles with the facility and uniformity of *ricochet* of the old smooth-bore shot.

IN the Ashantee war, the total strength of the force of all ranks (exclusive of native levies and West India Regiment) was 2,587. Of these, 44 died from disease, 298 (50 officers and 248 men) were invalided home, and 169 men left on board ship or in hospital. Four officers and two men were killed in action, and 1 officer and 10 non-commissioned officers and men succumbed to their wounds. Six officers and 49 rank and file sustained severe wounds, and 21 officers and 109 men were slightly hurt.

THE Turkish Government is having trouble with its subjects in Crete. The Christians and Mussulmans are arrayed against each other, and a strong garrison is required to keep the peace. The Christians demand that full political rights be accorded them, and complain that they are oppressed by the Turks with impunity in presence of the troops. Both parties are willing to be rid of Turkish rule. The Christians favor annexation to Greece, while the Mussulmans want to be under the protection of Egypt. Conciliation is believed to be impossible, and a serious outbreak, it is said, may occur at any moment.

DURING the past year M. Ernest Stamm, an Alsatian engineer, has devoted much time and care to the study of the question of a connection between France and Italy independently of Swiss territory. With this object the idea of tunnelling Mont Blanc is advocated by him in a paper which has been read by M. Stamm before the Societe Industrielle de Mulhouse. A survey proves that while Chamounix is 3,445 feet above the sea level, and Entreves, on the south, 4,216 feet, a tunnel between the two points would not be longer, nor its gradients more difficult, than the Mont Cenis tunnel.

M. E. REICHARDT has sought an expeditious method of determining the quality of drinking water, and recommends the use of the microscope in detecting salts in solution by their crystalline form. For this purpose, a few drops of the water under

examination are evaporated on a slip of glass either at a high or low temperature, and the forms of crystals obtained, compared with those of known salts dissolved in water, and recrystallized in the same manner. In this way one can detect with despatch and certainty common salt, calc spar, gypsum, nitre, etc., and to a certain extent the relative quantities present.

THE *North-German Gazette* in an article on the shooting of Captain Schmidt by the Carlists, says that it did not need this occurrence to determine the opinion of Germany upon the Carlists and their mode of waging war. A movement founded upon coarse fanaticism, and seeking its real allies only in Ultramontane plots and conspiracies, could not meet with any sympathy in Germany. The Imperial Government, in harmony with the nation's feelings of indignation and in the interest of the whole of European civilisation, will seek and find means to make the Carlist bands understand that the execution of a captured German subject cannot remain unpunished.

THE German Ministry of War has decided to destroy the fortifications of Marsal by means of military operations similar to those employed for the dismantlement of Grandenz. The sham siege will cost the country no more than about 6,000 thalers, leaving, however, out of account a large quantity of gunpowder (125 cwt.) supplied gratuitously from the ammunition stores captured from the French. Every species of explosive substance is to be tested in the operation, and as the experiment will be one of the highest interest to engineers, officers of that arm will be ordered to take part in the proceedings, which will be conducted under the direction of the Colonel of the 15th Battalion of Pioneers.

A VERY interesting experiment, as to the relative strength of hand-spun yarn rope, machine-yarn rope, and Russian-yarn rope, was recently made in England. There were nine pieces of rope, each 10 ft. long, being three of each of the above classes. The ultimate stress or breaking strain of the Russian rope was 11,099 lb., or 1,984 lb. strength per fathom; machine rope, 11,527 lb., or 2,155 lb. per fathom; hand-spun rope, 18,279 lb., or 3,026 lb. per fathom. The ropes were all of 5-in. circumference, and every piece broke clear of the fastenings. The prices paid per cwt. were:—Russian rope, 47s.; machine-yarn rope, 47s.; hand-spun yarn rope, 44s.—all described as best cordage and London manufacture. It will thus be seen that the hand-made was cheaper by 3s. per cwt. and broke at a testing strength of 7,180 lb. over Russian, and 6,752 lb. over machine-made.

A TRICOLOR flag on the summit of Metz Cathedral, which has been a constant eyesore to the Germans, has just been removed, a reward of 100 thalers having been offered for the feat, which was attended with considerable danger, as, after the top of the Gothic tower was reached, two balls had to be scaled to reach the flagstaff. A man named Demange, a house painter at Metz, lately made the attempt and brought down the obnoxious emblem of French rule. He had provided himself with two planks for scaling the balls, and on surmounting the first he staggered, and everybody expected him to fall, but he recovered himself, reached the flagstaff, lowered the French tricolor and substituted a German flag of black, white and red. Previously, seven Germans had tried to accomplish the task, but two lost their lives and the other five failed.

THE Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"In Belgian military circles the opinion has prevailed this long time that general obligatory service is nowadays the essential means for having a good Army. Naturally enough, the wealthier classes prefer the present system, which allows them to purchase substitutes for themselves, and do their duty to King and country in the famous Civic Guard, which, though very useful at festivities in time of peace, would, as all competent military critics assert, be nearly useless in time of war. The *Belgique Militaire*, the organ of the Belgian Army, attributes the recent mutiny among the companies of discipline at Vilvorde, near Brussels, to the existence of substitutes in the Army. So great is the evil, that of 25,000 private soldiers under arms at this moment 5 per cent. are in the companies of discipline or correction. The number of deserters, in which the substitutes again take the lead, remains also alarmingly great."

IN a statistical paper on "army suicides," recently read in England, it was stated that the returns of the mortality prevailing amongst the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army, during the ten-year period, 1862-71, show 663 deaths by suicide, which gives a mean annual average ratio of 0.379 per 1000 of the strength. As compared with the civil male proportion of England, at corresponding ages, this ratio of deaths from suicide is excessively high. As compared with foreign armies, the ratio in the British Army is found to be slightly lower than that of the French and Belgian Armies; considerably lower than in the Prussian; and less than one-half of the ratio of the Austro-Hungarian Army. In the British Army, suicide is most common in the cavalry of the line; and least so in the Household Cavalry. It is more prevalent amongst the troops serving in India than in any other portion of the forces. A marked difference is observable betwixt the military and civil population in the modes of committing

suicide. In the former more than one-half the suicides are the result of gunshot wounds. It is noticeable that in 1870 a decrease occurred in the proportion of suicides, which was very probably connected with the promulgation of the Horse Guards order directing the service ammunition to be removed from the men's pouches and kept in regimental expense magazines.

IN responding to a toast to the Navy, at a banquet given to the Ministry by the Lord Mayor of London, the First Lord of the Admiralty said: "That the health of the Navy had been drunk in that hall for a long series of years with great cordiality, but let them consider what different state of things, both as regarded the ships and the men, was represented by that toast now, as compared with what existed in the olden times. Not only was the material of our ships-of-war entirely different from what it was in the days when the supremacy of the English Navy was first asserted, not only was their motive-power entirely different, not only was it the fact that, instead of those comparatively uncouth machines in which our ancestors fought their bravest battles, our ships had now become the most complicated pieces of mechanism which human ingenuity could devise, but the men who composed our Navy were a very different set of beings from those who first raised the reputation of our fleets to the high pitch which they had ever since maintained. Instead of those rough, blunt, old 'salts' of whom we have been in the habit of reading, we now had men of the most finished education forming the *personnel* of the Navy. In fact, so scientific were their attainments that they might well constitute part of that distinguished literary company which the Lord Mayor recently entertained at his princely table."

THEODORE TILTON's book, "Tempest-Tossed," is in great demand. The publishers are very much behind in filling their orders for it.

THE Providence *Evening Express*, in noticing "Tempest-Tossed," says: "Brilliant is the term to be used in describing this much discussed fiction, by a much talked-of author. It has a very wealth and profusion of imagery, it sparkles with gems of sentences, its rhetoric is like a heavy, but not unpleasant perfume, but the reader is always conscious of it, while the improbability of the story fastens itself upon him, and like an omnipresent Nemesis haunts him to the end. Mr. Tilton has a wealthy imagination, and an unusual fertility of expression. He has poured the wealth of both into these pages."

IN speaking of Theodore Tilton's new book, "Tempest-Tossed," the *Albany Journal* says: "Mr. Tilton's romance is a story of undoubted power, and of strong portraiture. Its author sometimes writes extravagantly, but never weakly. He is gifted with rich imagination, and with a keen sense of poetical grace, and what his pen touches is likely to be both vivid and fascinating, and the improbability of some of its scenes does not detract from its strength."

BIRTHS.

BATES.—At Hadlyme, Conn., August 11th, wife of JAMES A. BATES, U. S. Army, of a son.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

COWLES—HITCHCOCK.—At Big Bag Valley, A. T., May 13th, Lieutenant-Colonel D. COWLES, U. S. A., to Mary E., daughter of C. E. Hitchcock, Esq., of New York city.

ROE—BOGART.—At Bozeman, Montana Territory, July 29th, by the Rev. T. C. Hiff, CHAS. F. ROE, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, to KATE B., daughter of John B. Bogart, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HASKIN.—At Oswego, N. Y., August 3rd, Bvt. Brig. General JOSEPH A. HASKIN, Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army (retired), in the 56th year of his age.

RUGGLES.—At Omaha, Neb., Saturday, July 26th, GROZOG D., youngest son of George D. and Alma L'Hommedieu Ruggles, aged 1 year and 7 months. The remains have been interred at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O.

THORNE.—On July 27th, at Fort Wayne, Mich., after a brief illness, NORMA, daughter of Lieut. and Susan Thorne, 22nd Infantry, aged eight (8) months two (2) days.

OBITUARY.

McCOMB.—At Camp Bowie, Arizona Territory, WILLIAM McCOMB, Sergeant Company F, 23rd Infantry, of consumption.

At a meeting, held by the members of Company F, 23rd Infantry, at Camp Bowie, A. T., July 16th, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to take from our midst our fellow comrade in arms, Sergeant WILLIAM McCOMB, Company F, 23rd Infantry; therefore, Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our almighty Father, we can but deplore the loss we have sustained, and feel that by the death of our comrade we have suffered a loss which time cannot heal, and that "a judicious non-commissioned officer endeared to all by his impartial and upright bearing" has been taken from among us.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased, our warmest and most heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, trusting they will look to Him who is alone able to comfort and console in time of trouble and affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family who are so sorely stricken, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Troy Weekly Press for publication.

HENRY KREHL, Chairman,
D. MATTHEWS,
G. C. LAUBENCE,
J. H. CHEIGHTON,
SAM'L. WHITE,

Committee.